A color photograph of a man and a woman walking through a dense forest. The man, wearing a red and white striped shirt and dark trousers, walks ahead of the woman, who is wearing a yellow dress. They are surrounded by tall trees and green foliage. The scene is bathed in warm sunlight filtering through the leaves.

AUGUST 1958

The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS'
Journal



**There is only one man in the world
and his name is All Men.**

**There is only one woman in the world
and her name is All Women.**

**There is only one child in the world
and the child's name is All Children.**

—Carl Sandburg



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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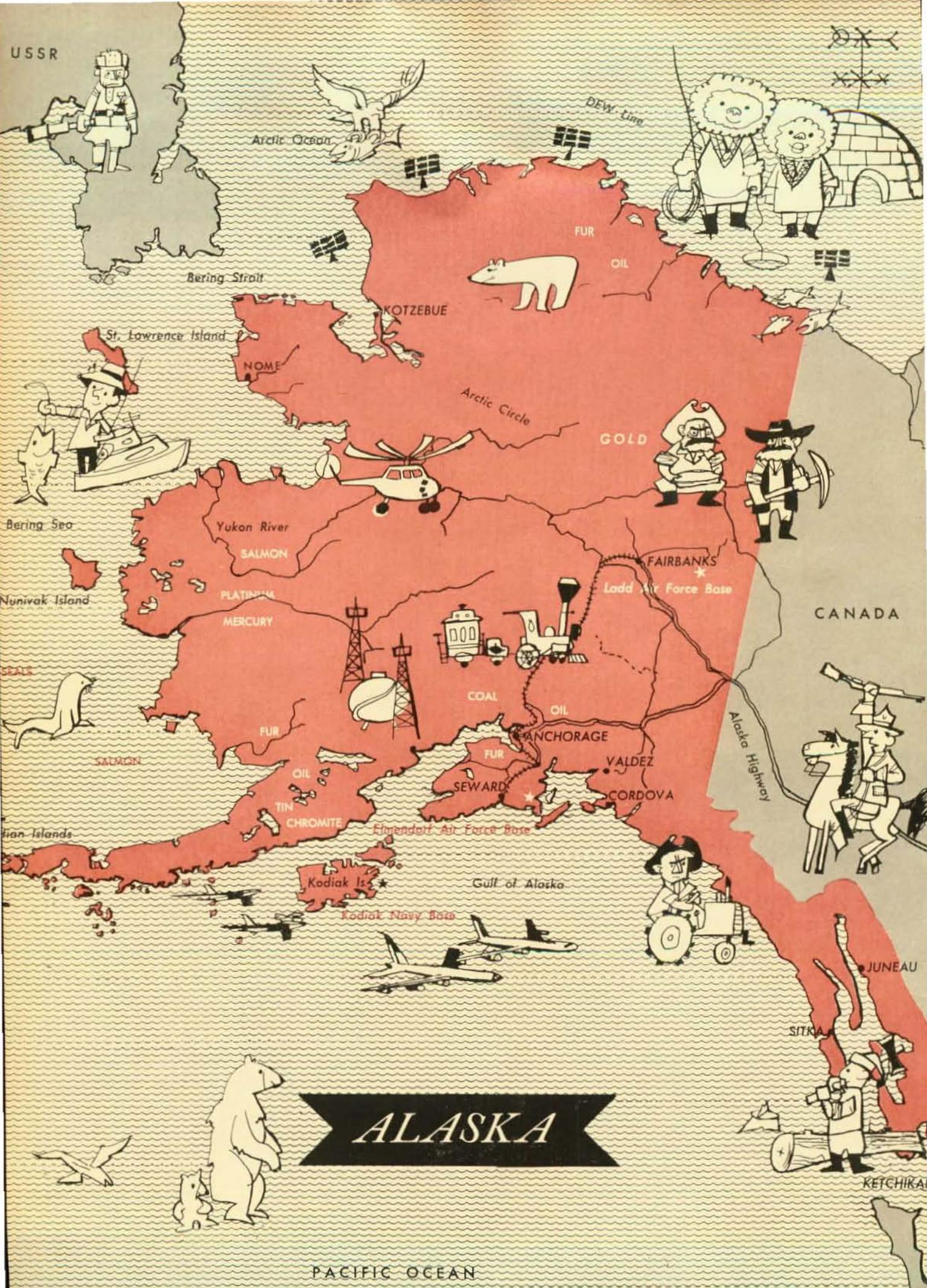
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ALASKA THE 49TH STATE



Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet high, is one of the beautiful sights in Alaska, once termed "Seward's Folly."

Below: Home in Juneau, modern in design, has fireplace and chimney as centerpiece of construction!



WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State under controversial old President Johnson, arranged for purchase of Alaska from Russia back in 1867 for a sum of \$7,200,000. Called after that "Seward's Folly," and by some as "Seward's Icebox," Alaska (named from native words meaning great country), a vast land of 586,400 square miles, was known as a district until 1912. In that year, on August 24th, it became an organized territory. And so it remained until June 30th 1958, when the United States Senate approved the House bill for admission of Alaska as the 49th state in the Union.

Formal achievement of statehood will be reached through approval (Alaskans are overwhelmingly for it) in a territorial referendum probably this month.

Alaska will enter the Union bearing a dowry of rich and plentiful gifts. She is endowed within her ample expanse (she is one-fifth the size of the present United States) with a wealth of timber

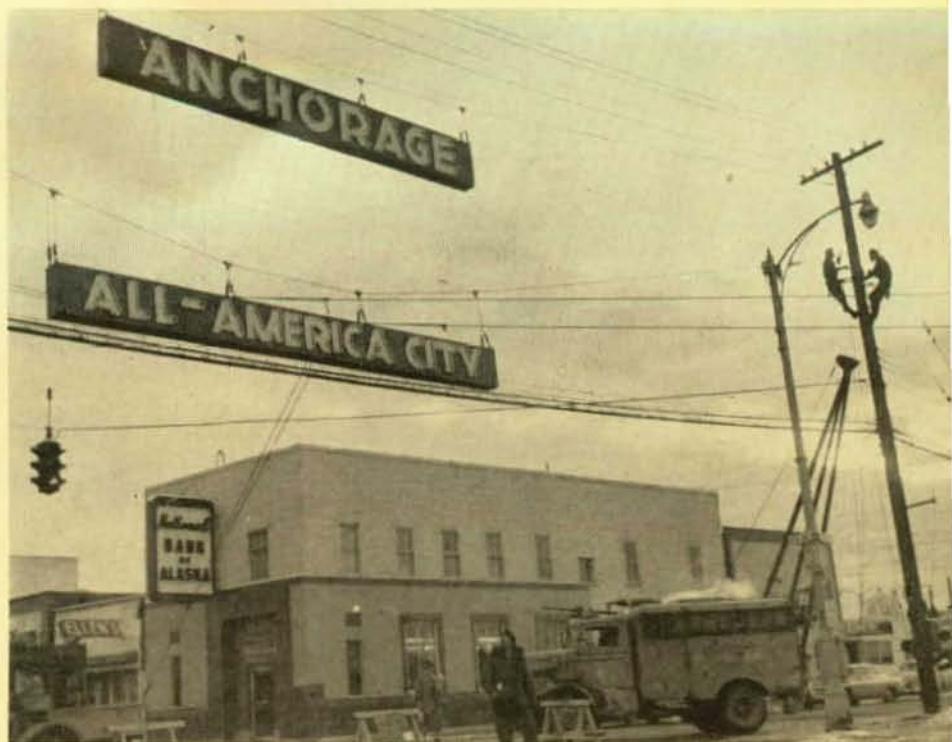


It's one down and one to go. These Alaska and Hawaii delegates to IBEW's 1950 convention are displaying a flag with 50 stars, symbolic of their statehood hopes. With Alaska just about "in," next big hurdle is statehood for Hawaii.

Right: Members of Local Union 1547 in Anchorage work at wiring a sign which proclaims theirs to be the "All America City" in Alaska.



This little Alaskan Eskimo shows off his new gloves and parka.



This monument marks the spot in Sitka where Russia transferred title to Alaska to U.S.A.

This is a busy intersection in downtown Anchorage, largest city in Alaska with a population of approximately 30,000 inhabitants.



and fur and fisheries, and she is full of promise of oil and more oil. Her vast untapped mineral reserves are tremendous. Thirty-one of the 33 strategic minerals are in Alaska, among them copper, tin and uranium.

Her geographic position at one of the air crossroads of the world (which the skies above the polar region have now become) makes her of highest strategic importance to the military. Distant Early Warning stations (DEW line) circling her northern coast and vital air and sea bases have turned her into a defensive shield for North America.

To Alaska, statehood means self-government for her approximately 160,000 population (exclusive of military personnel). Alaska will be, of course, a sovereign state with state legislators, city governments, a Governor and a Secretary of State. She will send two Senators and one Representative to the Congress of the United States. She will have three electoral votes for President.

Congressman James Wright of Texas—that state which has been elbowed out of the “biggest” and “mostest” position by Alaska—looks on Alaskan statehood as proof that “there still is something



Alaskan totem pole, Tonargas National Forest, Southeastern area. Such poles were ancient Indian custom.

dynamie and attractive and growing in the American experiment in free government."

As Democratic Senator James Murray of Montana expressed it, pointing out that the Alaskan mainland is only separated from that of Russian Siberia by 50 miles across Bering Straits, "We would be extending our great American system to the very edge of the Soviet empire. We would end colonialism and establish freedom and equality at the very door of totalitarianism."

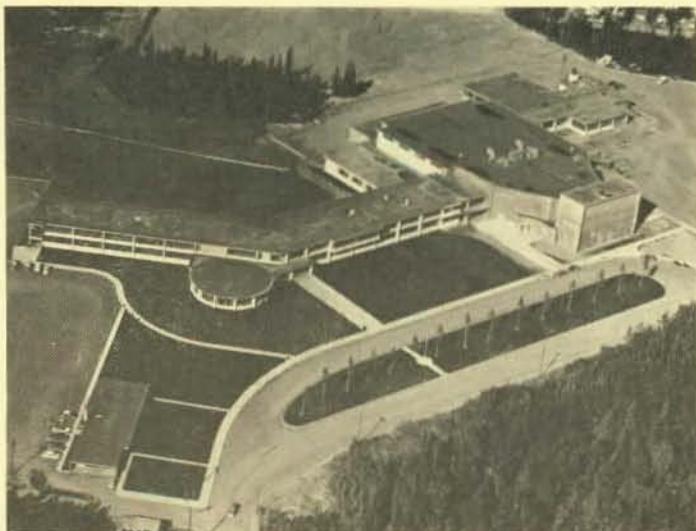
Statehood too, means new expectations for Alaskans. Some 100 million acres of Federally owned land there will be available to private ownership. In other words, a tremendous area—a whole new frontier world—will be now thrown open to settlement and development of resources.

At present, in all the scenic vast-

ness of Alaska there are only about 2.5 persons to the square mile. With only about five percent, and probably not that much, of her land even surveyed, most of her population of course is found in chief towns such as Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan. But even these metropolises with their modern business districts and skyscrapers, can be left behind in a few minutes time for wilderness country wherein lies the potential wealth of Alaska.

Governor Mike Stepovich has estimated that total Alaskan population today is about 210,000, having tripled in the past 15 years. He believes that this is only a beginning and that within 50 years, population should reach 30 million. At the time of the purchase of Alaska, inhabitants numbered only about 30,000, most of these natives.

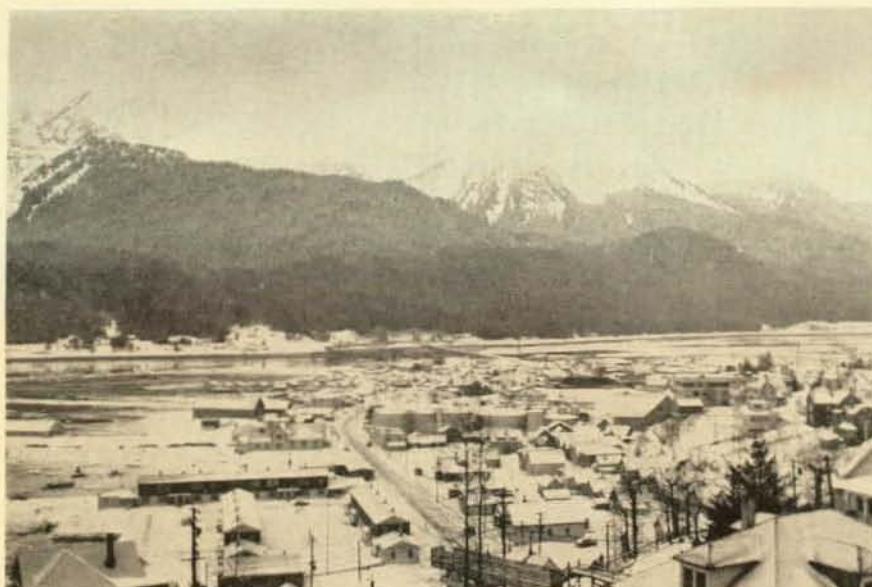
About 16 percent of present



Despite totem poles and bleak wildernesses, Alaska is modern, too, as witness new Anchorage school.

This modern building houses the United States Public Health Service hospital for natives, Anchorage.





This is Juneau in the early winter, looking over main section of city toward the Juneau-Douglas bridge.

Below: A mid-winter view of Fairbanks. The view is toward the north. Note how autos have used frozen river instead of bridge.

population is made up of Eskimos (who, as some say, are fast becoming the skilled labor force of the Arctic), Aleuts and Indians. Another 20 percent is composed of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

The main influx of settlers came to Alaska after World War II, and many of these *cheechakos*, as newcomers are called by *sourdoughs*, older inhabitants, were GI's who had been stationed there during the war.

Some people may still think of Alaska as an icebox, but this notion has in the main been dispelled. It is true that about one-third of the state lies north of the Arctic Circle, where frigid winters and brief summers are experienced. Winter temperatures in interior Alaska have been recorded at 78 degrees below zero and summer temperatures at 99 degrees above. In the interior it's daylight all of the time in summer and darkness lasts through most of the winter, and the further north one goes the more of either daylight or darkness there is, depending on the season.

While Alaska lies in the same latitude as the Scandinavian countries, the climate of her southeast has been compared to that of northwest United States.

It is said that western Alaska resembles New England in climate while the Yukon Valley, which makes up much of the interior, is like Montana and the Dakotas.



In those parts of her coastal region warmed by the Japanese current, summer temperatures average about 60 degrees.

Let's look now for a few minutes at some Alaskan history. It was a Dane who discovered Alaska. Vitus Bering, employed by Russia, sailed into Bering Strait in 1728, and with Alexis Chirkov, discovered Alaska in 1741.

Later came British explorers Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie to visit the western coast.

Meanwhile Russia continued her explorations of the coast of Alaska and established trade with the natives. Eventually the Russian government placed trade and regulation of Alaska in the hands of a semi-official corporation known as



This was the type of gold miner who was the pioneer of Alaska in 1880's.

the Russian-American Company. Alexander Baranof became successful as governor, and founded Sitka which became headquarters.

By a treaty with the United States and with Great Britain, Russia offered Alaska to the United States as early as 1855. But as we know, purchase was not made until 17 years later. From that time, as we have seen, Alaska progressed from the status of district, to that of territory and finally to that of state, so that her star will soon find its place beside 48 others on the blue field of Old Glory.

Sixty-two years ago this month, someone discovered gold on Bonanza Creek of the Klondike, a tribu-

tary of the Yukon in northwest Canada. The gold rush was on, reaching a peak between 1897-99. Some 100,000 Americans joined the stampede for gold, many of them eventually spreading over Alaska, settling there and contributing to its development.

Homestead Law

While a generous homestead law was passed in 1903, conservation policies of the Theodore Roosevelt administration led to an increase of reservations in Alaska, with about 40,000 square miles, exclusive of mineral and forest withdrawals, being set aside for various purposes.

For a long time only gold and copper mining and salmon fishing industries flourished. Eventually regulations were relaxed on sale of timber from national forests and on contracts governing pulp mills. Also, a leasing policy was established regarding coal and oil lands and water power.

During the Great Depression, Federal Relief authorities set up a colony in Matanuska Valley, providing homesteaders with 40 acres apiece and materials for a home. Since World War II, more homesteaders have come to the valley which is Alaska's main farming area. However, without capital to start, it takes many years to clear

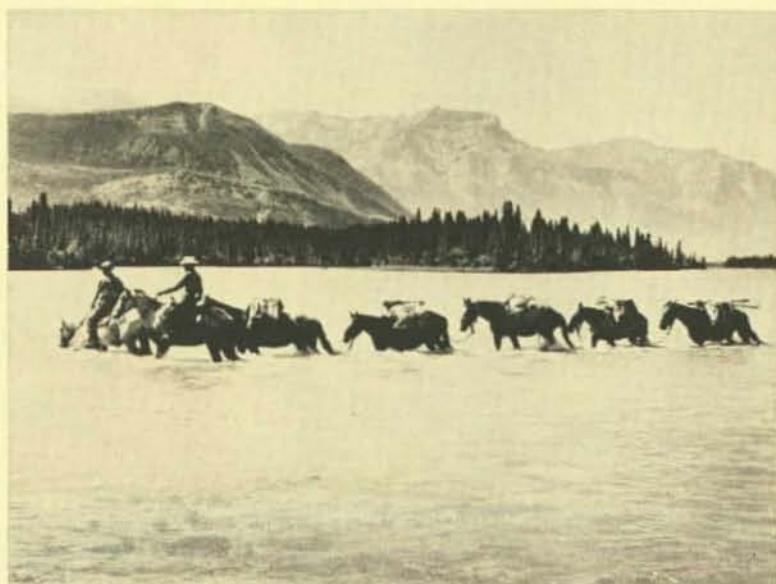


Members of field artillery battalion render salute to honor visit of Secretary of Army to Fort Richardson, one of Alaskan army posts.

Below: A pack train fords a swift Alaskan river during a summer hunting expedition by sportsmen. Game of all kinds abounds in the area now destined to be 49th state.



Coal production is only one of the major mineral resources of the new state. This group of miners enter pit in famed Matanuska Valley.



During the dead of winter in Alaska, one of most reliable forms of transport is offered by traditional dog team drawing sledge over packed fields of snow such as shown here.



even a small portion of farm land. Almost all of Alaska's food at present is imported.

Fishing has remained the largest industry, from which is realized about 79 million dollars a year. Seventy percent of Alaska's 500-million-dollar-a-year income at present comes from United States Government spending.

However, big booming industries of the future are predicted to be oil, mining, timber and the tourist trade.

Alaska hopes to attract capital to build her industries. Already, because of an oil boom started a year ago, oil companies plan to spend 100 million dollars in prospecting for black gold.

Transportation has been a problem for the great sprawling chunk of earth that is Alaska. Some idea of her size can be had when we

(Continued on page 48)



Eskimo mothers have no need for babysitters since baby rides in rear!



THE DANBURY HATTERS CASE

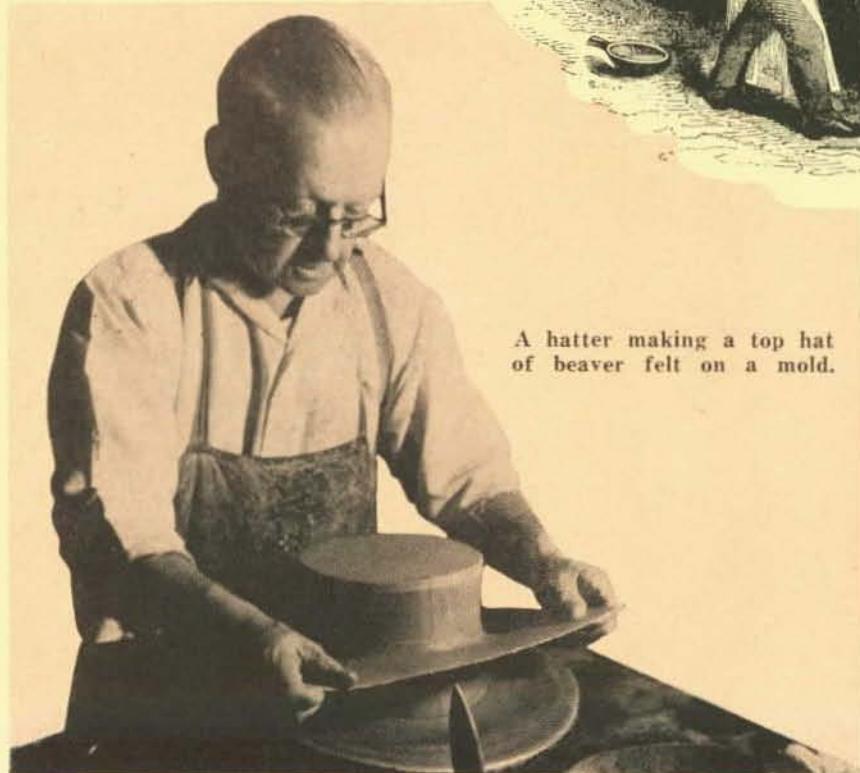
(Throughout the history of the labor movement, there are certain cases which stand out in the memory of the union pioneers as milestones on the road to successful union organization as we know it today.

These milestones may be thought of as "lessons in unionism," making us realize how far we have come in a few short years, but always through the perseverance, foresight and courage of those labor pioneers who went before us, and without whose dedicated service and sacrifice, there wouldn't be a labor movement.

In the next few months, here in the pages of our JOURNAL, we shall attempt to bring you brief accounts of these "sagas" of unionism.)



Drawing showing several stages of hat-making as it was carried on in Danbury, Connecticut, about 1851.



A hatter making a top hat of beaver felt on a mold.

AT THE TURN of the century Danbury, Connecticut was much like many other small New England towns. The peaceful, bustling community of 17,000 hinged on Main Street. The only paved road in town, it was lined with retail stores, saloons, hitching posts and water troughs.

It was a strong union town. The consumers of Danbury ate, drank, smoked, read and wore products with a union label. They were loyal union members and their re-



View inside an old-time hat factory in Connecticut. It was in such a plant that early hatters met and defeated anti-union measures, eventually leading to a famed court ruling.

lationships with their employers were, for the most part, quite amicable.

But suddenly, a turn of events in Danbury panicked the citizenry. The town found itself the breeding ground for a dissension which was discussed throughout the country.

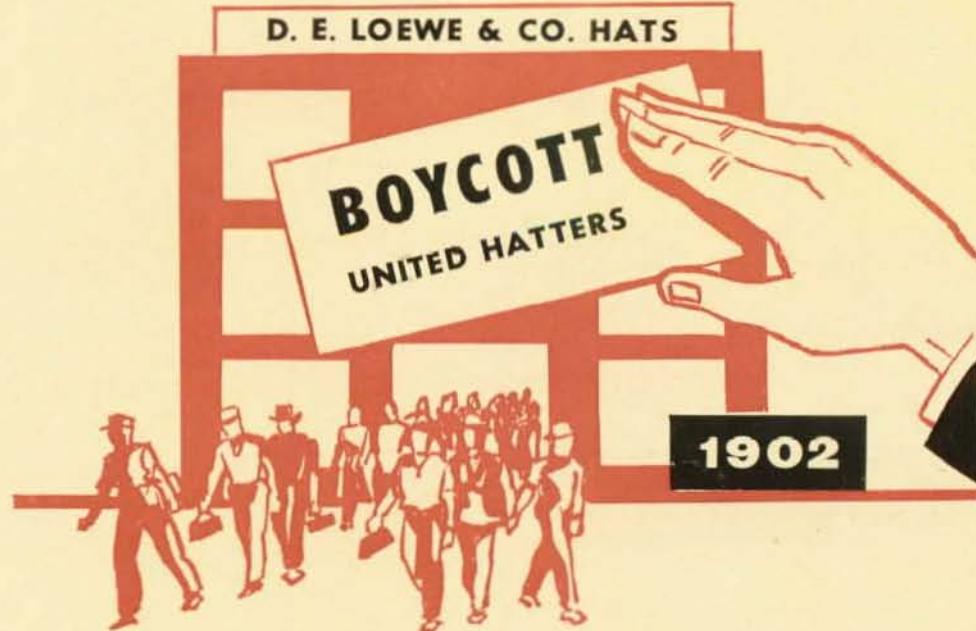
It all began one day in 1901 in a hotel room in Danbury when . . .

The tall, lean man rose from his chair and walked to the window. His sallow face gazed down through the window. A March wind swept over the street below. Finally he turned, "No . . . I will not allow it."

The other three men looked at each other. "Mr. Loewe, if you refuse to have your plant unionized we have other methods." The speaker was a rather dignified man about 35 years of age. "If we use the boycott . . ."

"Use the boycott . . . create the demand for a union label . . . I do not care. I will manage my own business!" With this, Dietrich E. Loewe left the room.

Loewe owned D. E. Loewe and Co., a hat manufacturing concern. It was one of the most prominent hat firms which remained unor-



ganized in 1901 despite the effective organizing drive carried on by the United Hatters. During the previous year the Hatters had organized Berg and Co. of Orange, New Jersey.

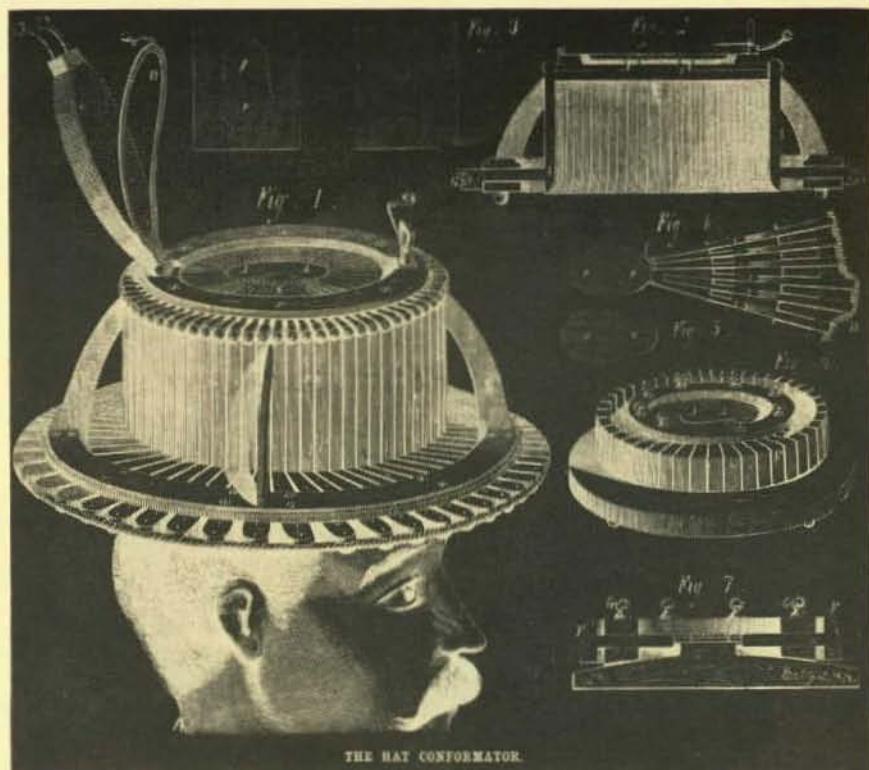
Berg had fought relentlessly against the drive for organization, but finally he was forced to submit to the boycott which the union members had employed.

Loewe, on the other hand, seemed completely unimpressed by the possibility of a boycott and its consequences. Shortly after the meeting in the hotel room, he sent a formal letter to the United Hatters which stated: "We hereby notify you that we decline to have our factory unionized and if attacked shall use all lawful means to protect our business interests."

Loewe had not always held such a stubborn vehemence toward unions. His plant had, at one time, been union-operated. However, the business crash of 1892-3 had culminated in a series of lockouts. One of these occurred at the Loewe plant and since that time the Hatters had been unable to gain a foothold.

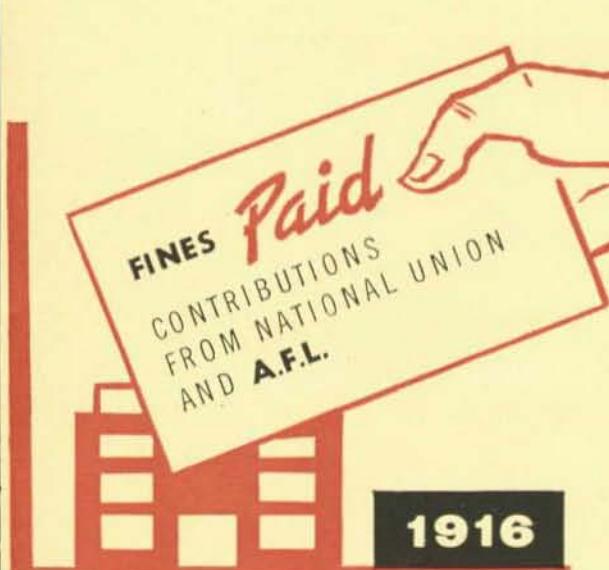
The three men who had implored Loewe to accept the union demands were John A. Moffitt, president of the United Hatters; Martin Lawlor, vice president; and James P. Maher, the head of the local union.

The fight with Dietrich Loewe subsided for a time when the union's attentions were turned toward the organization of another hat firm, Henry Roelof and Co. of Philadelphia and Roelof, Pennsylvania. In 1902 the struggle with Loewe began. A strike was called and most of the 230 employed by Loewe struck.



THE HAT CONFORMATOR.

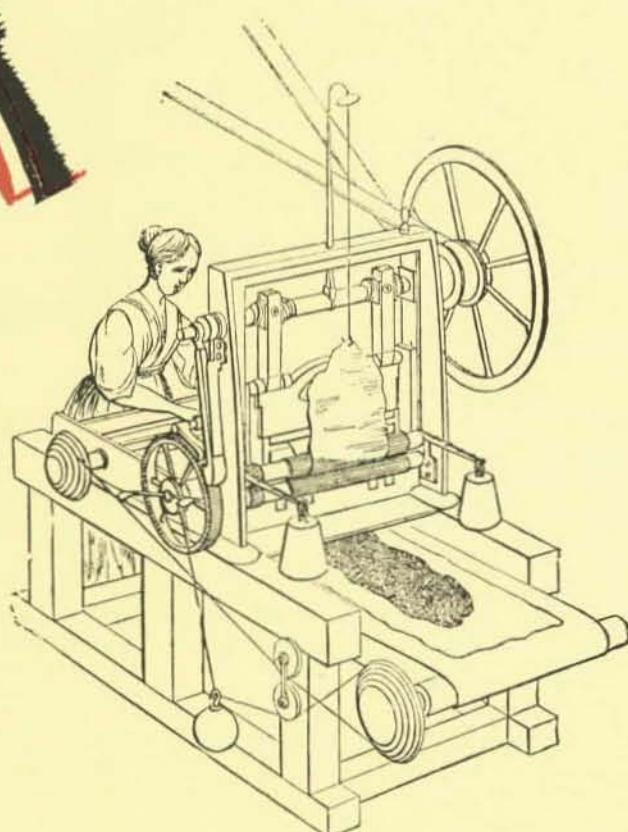
Early patent drawing, dating to 1878, of a hat conformator. Many "feelers" determined contour of customer's head. Hat was made to conform.



Moffitt again visited Loewe and informed him that the strike was not provoked by the national officers, but rather by his own men. Loewe remained stubborn. "No!" he cried.

"Mr. Loewe," began Moffitt, "we spent \$23,000 to . . ."

"I know . . . I know . . . you spent \$23,000 to unionize Roelof's
(Continued on page 47)



Drawing of a woman operating a primitive fur-shearing machine. Much of this work is done by automatic machinery today with union operators.

STEWARDS' PROGRAM FOR TELEPHONE WORKERS



THROUGHOUT our Brotherhood during the past two years, the emphasis has been on education and more education for our members—both technical education and study and training in trade unionism. In this latter field, the International Office is particularly proud of an educational program being conducted on a state-wide basis for the Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania.

This training program for stewards of Local Union 1944 was established several months ago and is now being conducted in every city where the local has members. Because of the size of the local—more than 12,000 members—and because of the geographical problems involved, the manner of instruction must necessarily vary. In the units which are located within or around large cities, the meetings are conducted on a six-week basis, a two-hour session being held each week.

In those units which cover many square miles of territory and in which such a plan could not be effected, the meetings are arranged for two full days of instruction, allowing approximately 14 hours for the course. Those responsible for setting up the steward's program believe that this plan permits more time for group discussion and is more conducive to continuity of programming.

Following is an outline of the course as set up by the Pennsylvania Telephone Workers. We print it here believing it may be



Group photograph of those attending the eastern unit of the Local Union 1944 Steward Training Class. Intensive union education is given trainees.

of help to other unions interested in setting up courses in trade union education.

The first period is devoted to the subject, "*Brief History of the Labor Movement*," and takes approximately two hours. Included in this section are the following: (A) Ancient Crafts; (B) Modern Growth in Europe and America; (C) American Federation of Labor; (D) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (E) The Local Union; (F) Showing of

"Operation Brotherhood"—the IBEW historic film.

In subjects (C), (D) and (E) above, the birth, development and present day status of these organizations are explained.

The second period of the course, also consuming two hours is given over to the topic, "The Position of a Steward." Under this general heading come: (A) Responsibilities and job content; (B) Approach to management with problems; and under this topic come



Training unit of the Philadelphia Unit of L.U. 1944. Seated fifth from left is Unit Chairman Myra Magee. T. J. Murphy, I.R., stands at center.

(a) The Steward's attitude and behavior; and (b) Management's attitude and behavior.

The IBEW pamphlet, "Suggestions for Union Stewards and Those Handling Grievances" is distributed to the students as an aid in this part of the course.

The third general period embraces "*The Contract*," and six hours is set aside for study of this topic. Following is the outline used: (A) Intense study, clause by clause; (B) Intention of the parties, interpretation and possible and past problems; (C) The Grievancee (here the film "*The Grievancee*" is shown and discussed); (D) Arbitration (here "*Arbitration in Action*," the American Arbitration Association's film is shown with discussion period following).

Study Constitution

The fourth part of this Steward's Training Program which takes two hours is given over to "*The Constitution*." It embraces (A) Study of the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (B) Study of the Bylaws of the local union.

The fifth and final period is devoted to the "Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-

Hartley)." It includes (A) Content of the Act; (B) Study of the National Labor Relations Board; and (C) Criticism of the Act.

This comprehensive program was set up and developed by International Representative Thomas Murphy, assisted by Director of Telephone Operations Morris Murphy and International Representatives John Caulley and

Eugene Sayers, as well as the officers of L.U. 1944.

Both our Representatives and our L.U. 1944 members endorse this program as being efficient and effective. We hope the outline given here will assist other local unions and we earnestly urge that as many local unions as possible begin as soon as possible to give their members knowledge of and training in trade unionism.



Evening sessions of the training course of Philadelphia Unit saw these in attendance. Local has more than 12,000 members over state of Pennsylvania. Knowledge stewards acquire will be passed on to membership.

EDITORIAL

By GORDON M. FREEMAN, *Editor*

The Shoe On the Other Foot

Almost every day in the daily papers and in management publications we find articles criticizing organized labor for taking an active part in politics. In some circles it is considered something of a crime for union members to get out and campaign for candidates who have pledged themselves to support those measures beneficial to working men and women, over those which favor big business and the people more richly endowed with worldly goods.

Too often it seems that those who are prone to condemn, forget that union members have rights too, as free and independent citizens, to support and vote for any candidates they choose. And it never seems incongruous to them that they feel free to use any means they choose and the abundant financial resources readily available, to put the men in office who will do their bidding and grind their axes.

The *Wall Street Journal* carried a most interesting article recently. In it the fact was brought out that a number of important companies are trying to induce more of their executives to take an active role in politics.

A number of concerns have set up seminars in "practical politics for management men," are circulating policy statements on political issues, and setting up special staffs to spur interest in political activity. Some of the companies undertaking programs of this nature are General Electric, Johnson and Johnson, General Dynamics, Chrysler and United States Steel.

This activity is more than just a friendly nudge to create more civic-minded personnel.

It seems that the fellows who are going in for politics—and it goes without saying, following company position on the public issues—are the ones who are getting the promotions.

Yes, this is a definite case of the shoe being on the other foot. And we feel that the foot will be giving the well-known kick to labor.

Our way is clear. We do not have the money to set up extensive training programs and to print numerous guides and policy statements. But we do have thousands upon thousands of intelligent men and women in the labor movement whose efforts directed toward electing legislators who will look after their best interests, and promoting legislation beneficial to all the people in the United States, (and the

same principle applies to Canada too) can counteract the high pressure methods of 50 companies or 5,000 companies.

We must not be intimidated, we must not become discouraged. We know the course to be followed. Let us get on the road quickly and follow it straight through to our goal of security through strength.

This Is A Threat?

The above comments bring another thought to mind in similar vein. We recently had a letter from one of our local unions in which the writer said, "Groups of citizens in our city praised a speaker at a Chamber of Commerce Convention for statements to the effect that organized labor is a bigger threat than Russia to the American way of life."

It doesn't seem possible that American citizens, knowing the character of Soviet Russia, being conscious of her treatment of human beings in the satellite countries, where the spark of freedom has been crushed out with the crushing of life from the freedom seekers, could liken other American citizens, their aims and efforts, to the vicious practices of the Soviet Union.

The American labor movement has been on the side of right and justice and for the welfare of the men, women and children of this nation since the day it was organized. In fact that was the only reason it was organized. It was the American Federation of Labor that led the fight for better schools for American children, for the minimum wage and the eight-hour day, to abolish child labor, to gain unemployment and disability compensation and old-age pensions.

Actually it was organized labor that brought about what all our citizens are so proud to call the "American way of life." The whole goal of the American labor movement, its only reason for being is to promote the "American way of life"—but—to promote it not for a chosen few, but for the miner laboring in the bowels of the earth, for the construction worker raising a skyscraper in the sky, for the girl making TV sets on an assembly line or stitching the latest styles in a dress factory, for these and all the rest.

If those who create everyday products and services for the benefit of their fellow citizens and at the same time work to see that all citizens have a

chance to enjoy them—if these are a threat—then we say such threats are the best thing that could happen to a nation, and that only the very selfish or the very stupid could think otherwise.

Does Training Pay Off?

Nearly every month here on the pages of your monthly JOURNAL we have continued to stress education for our members, both technical and trade union education, and to urge our local unions to do all in their power to set up programs in their own bailiwicks.

Often we receive concrete information here in the International Office that such training pays off in benefits for our members. Here are two recent examples which we want to pass on to you.

One of our West Coast locals sent us an impressive list of electronic installations made by members of their local union and which put many men to work. The comment accompanying the list was also impressive. It was this: "Not a single one of these installations would have been possible, had our members not availed themselves of the electronic courses offered by our local union in the past two years."

That is pretty significant testimony and a good word of advice to local unions with men on the bench.

The second example concerns a local union that for several years has been conducting an excellent course for its shop stewards. The business manager of that particular local visited the I. O. recently. We asked him if he felt the extensive training programs had paid off.

"I'll let you be the judge," he said. "In the past three years we have processed something over 2400 grievances. We have never lost one!"

In our judgment, that's pretty conclusive evidence. We would certainly like to see more and more of our unions organizing educational training programs for their members and reaping the benefits thereof.

About Yearbooks

Each year in many parts of the United States and Canada, some local unions as well as state and city labor bodies go in for the practice of getting out a yearbook. Some of these "yearbooks" or special editions of regular publications are most attractive and informative. Also many of them are full of ads.

Recently in Washington, the McClellan Committee brought to the attention of the public two cases of union yearbooks that were obviously rackets, and pretty profitable ones at that. Boilermaking selling methods paid off in sizable profits for the promoters of the yearbook but netted small returns to the sponsoring labor organizations.

The AFL-CIO and your union, the IBEW, have frowned for many years on the practice of raising money through soliciting ads for yearbooks, programs, etc. Now the need is greater than ever before that

such operations be kept to a minimum and that under no circumstances are high-pressure selling methods to be used or unsigned ads like those listed as "Friend of the Labor Movement" to be permitted.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, disturbed by the unfavorable report of the methods of some few state and city bodies in issuing yearbooks (and we wish to make clear that the cases were very few), issued an order to state and city bodies affiliated with the AFL-CIO that there were to be no more ads in any sponsored periodical, program or other publication from non-union employers and no more unsigned ads.

We pass this information on to all our local unions. We urge every local union to abide by this code. We likewise urge them to find better ways of raising money for worthy projects, as many solicitations of this kind do more harm to the good name of the sponsor, whether it be a union, a church, club or any other group, than the funds raised for good causes.

Come November

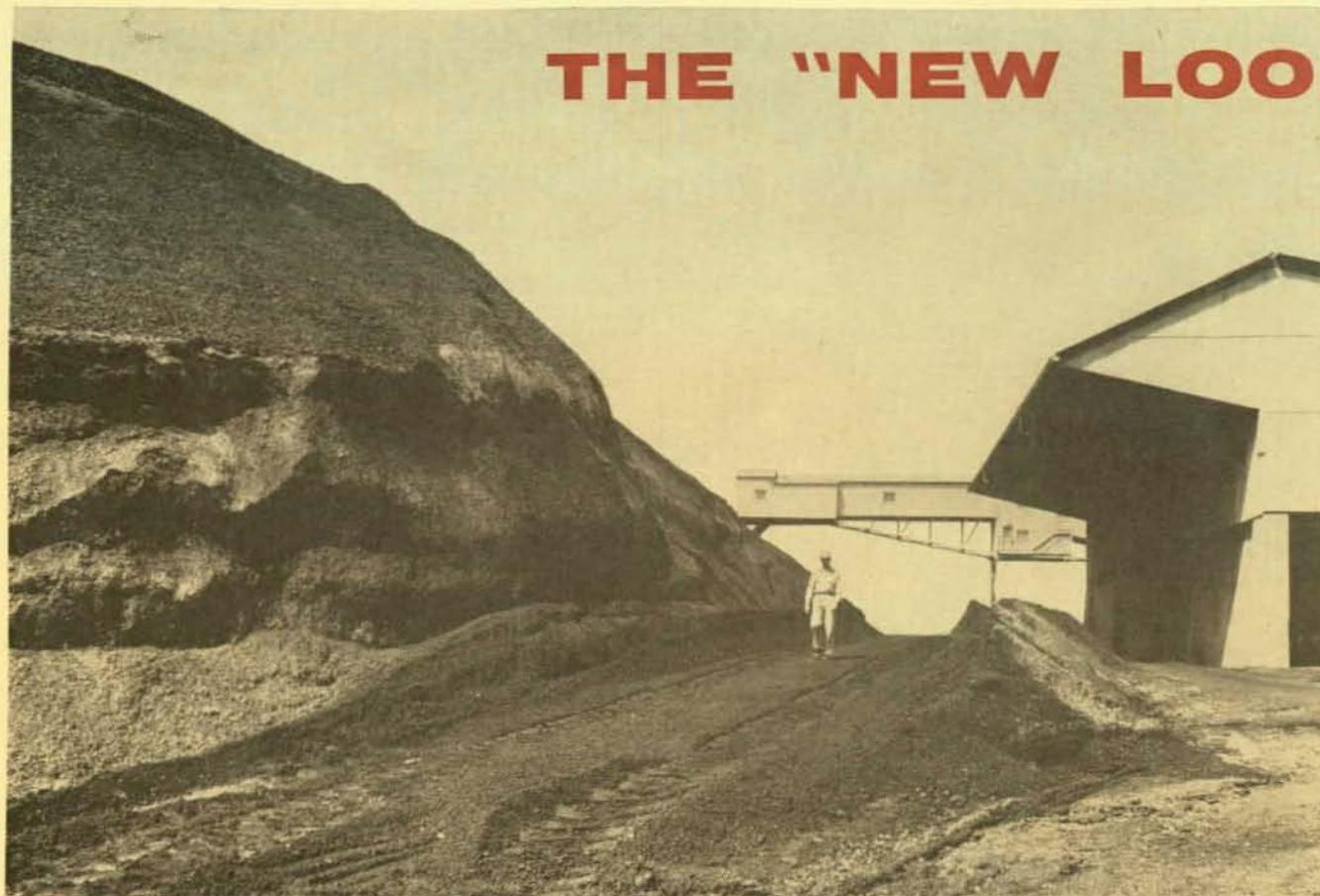
At this writing, all over the nation political campaigns are moving into high gear. We hope that Election Day will find no union members wanting. Now is the time to push the registration drives. Now is the time to get those final contributions into COPE. Now is the time to start the final push to elect men and women into the legislative halls of our nation whom we can count on to be fair to organized labor, which means being fair to all the citizens of our country.

Organized labor is not asking for preferential treatment. It is only asking for fair treatment and for the same consideration that is given to other United States citizens. In labor jargon, it is asking for a "fair shake."

In November, 34 Senate seats, 33 governorships, and all seats in the United States House of Representatives and 42 state legislatures will go before the voters.

Backers of so-called "Right-to-Work" legislation say that they have been successful in getting the issue on the ballot in six states although the figures confirming this information will not be available for several weeks. However, voters in Kansas and California definitely will be balloting on this union-busting piece of legislation and there is strong possibility that the voters in Ohio, Idaho, Colorado and Washington will be faced with the same issue.

There is no time to lose and the stakes are high. Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have always had a good reputation for supporting COPE and its predecessor LLPE. They have always maintained a high degree of civic interest and are known throughout the labor movement for their intelligence. This year 1958, this reputation can stand our Brotherhood, our country and our individual members in good stead, if it is preserved. We hope it will be improved upon.



THE "NEW LOOK"

Huge mound of coal outside a steam generating plant which will be converted into electricity. Recent series of articles in Mine Workers' Union publication urged electric heating (from coal) on readers.

SINCE the beginning of time man has wrestled with the task of keeping warm. The primitive man accomplished this with animal skins. Whole families would sleep together under large furs and utilize the heat of their bodies for warmth.

When fire first made itself known to man, a new and better method of keeping warm was discovered, and the resulting village hearths were kept burning with extraordinary care for if the fire were to die, it would cause a great hardship.

Whether, according to the Greek legend, fire was brought to earth by Prometheus, or not, it was a force which was destined to have a great significance for all mankind. People worshipped it as a god and even today its adulation is a feature of Hinduism.

Modern man finds it strange to imagine that such a prominent

importance could be attributed to a force which now can be produced by the mere flick of a cigarette lighter. But its mark on civilization was not to be denied. Because of it, man could live in very cold areas previously uninhabitable. Because of fire, man also learned how to cook.

Coal Adds a New Flame

As time went by, the open hearth gave way to the enclosed oven or stove. Hundreds of years before Christ, coal was discovered and gradually replaced the use of wood for fire making. In more recent times the discovery of oil and natural gas has led to more diversified means of heating.

After man discovered and learned the value of coal, it soon dominated the picture in industry and home heating. Less expensive than other fuels, the coal industry in the United States has reserves which will last at least

1000 years. The American coal industry has the highest degree of productivity in the world. A country such as England, for example, cannot mine coal as economically as the United States, nor are they able to get to their resources as readily since their coal reserves are located in awkward geographical areas.

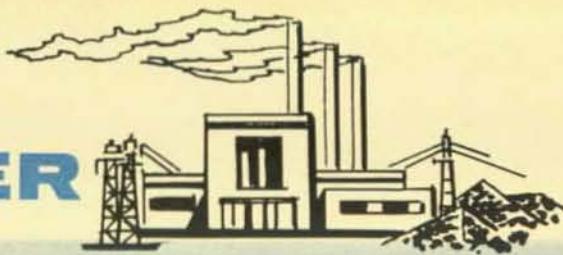
The oil and natural gas industries are also limited as far as boiler use is concerned and in addition these fuels have a life expectancy in the United States of 12 years and 22 years respectively.

Coal by Wire

Today the American homes are turning more and more away from coal as a fuel. The houses are being built with the idea of compact, functional living. The trend, then, is away from the bulky furnace and the large coal bin.

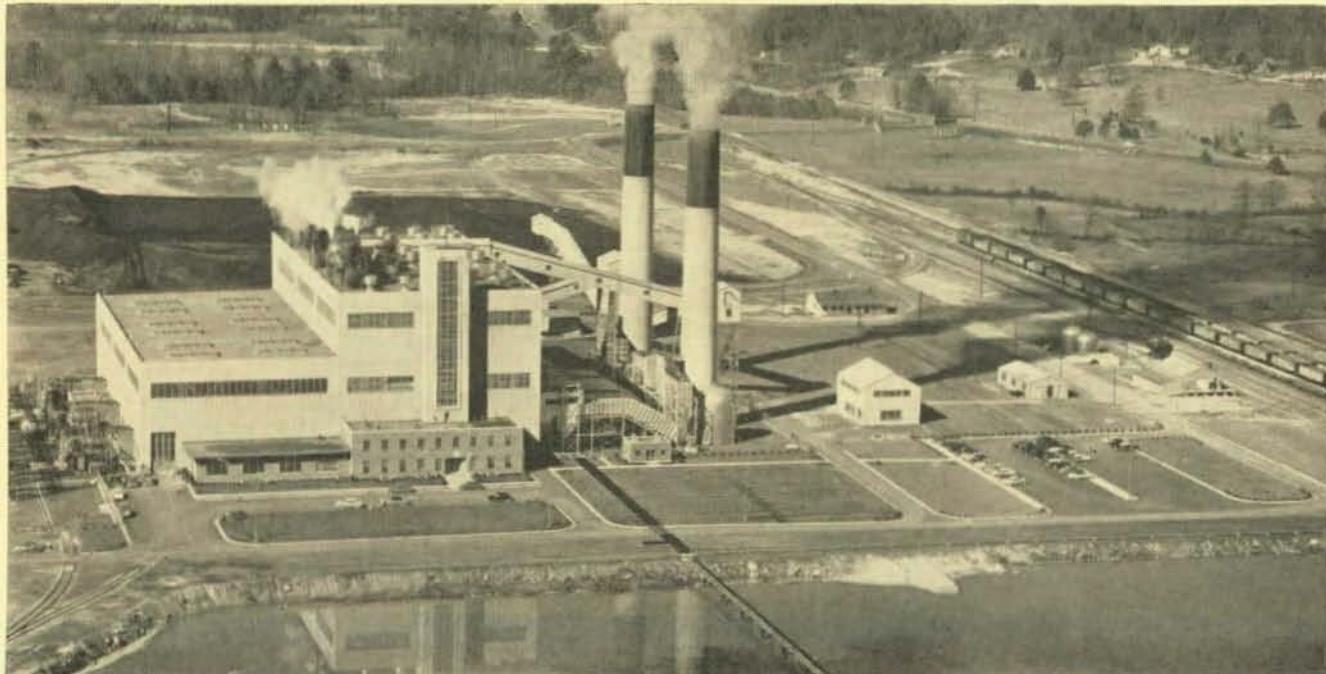
The Appalachian Power Com-

IN HOUSE POWER



This new "heat pump" which cools a house in summer and warms it in winter fits in bottom of linen closet. Such devices use no water or fuel; run by electricity alone.

Aerial view of Georgia Power Company's new and modern steam plant, Coosa, Georgia, will provide electric heat. Big pile of coal is in rear.



MINE WORKERS PUSH ELECTRICAL HEATING

All-electric heat pump takes outside air to heat house in winter, transfers heat to outside in summer. It can be painted or papered to match room.



pany, of Roanoke, Virginia, has come up with a fascinating new idea: "coal by wire." This belief, that the coal and electric industries should go hand in hand to supply power for today's homes, has been readily acknowledged by the coal industry. In fact, more and more utility companies are being constructed with easy access to the coal fields in order to be close to their main source of supply.

Last year coal accounted for 69.2 percent of the electric power produced in this country. According to a series of illuminating articles which have appeared in the *United Mine Workers Journal*, the year 1975 will see the electric industry use 483 million tons of coal to produce electric power. This would be about as much as the total amount of coal produced in the United States last year. The utilities have already increased their consumption of coal for electric power from 72.2 million tons in 1946 to 162 million tons in 1957.

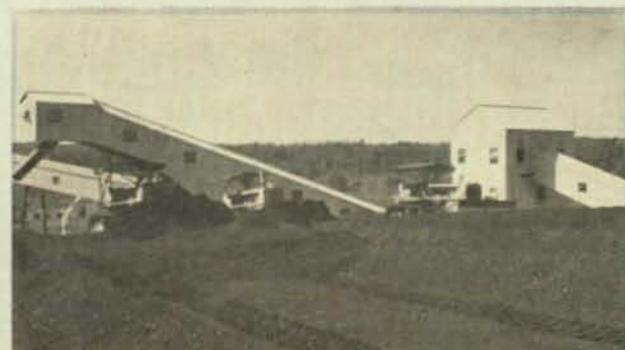
It is indeed strange for us to think that when we turn on an electrical appliance in our home, that coal is probably producing the power—"coal by wire." And the market for that power which can be produced by these partners in progress is ever expanding.

In a recent issue of the *United Mine Workers Journal*, it was stated, "... if you, as a consumer, want ultramodern, ultraconvenient, and ultraclean heat, electricity is the answer. And here coal stands ready to serve the nation by producing the electricity to heat your home or other building."

Electricity: Summer and Winter

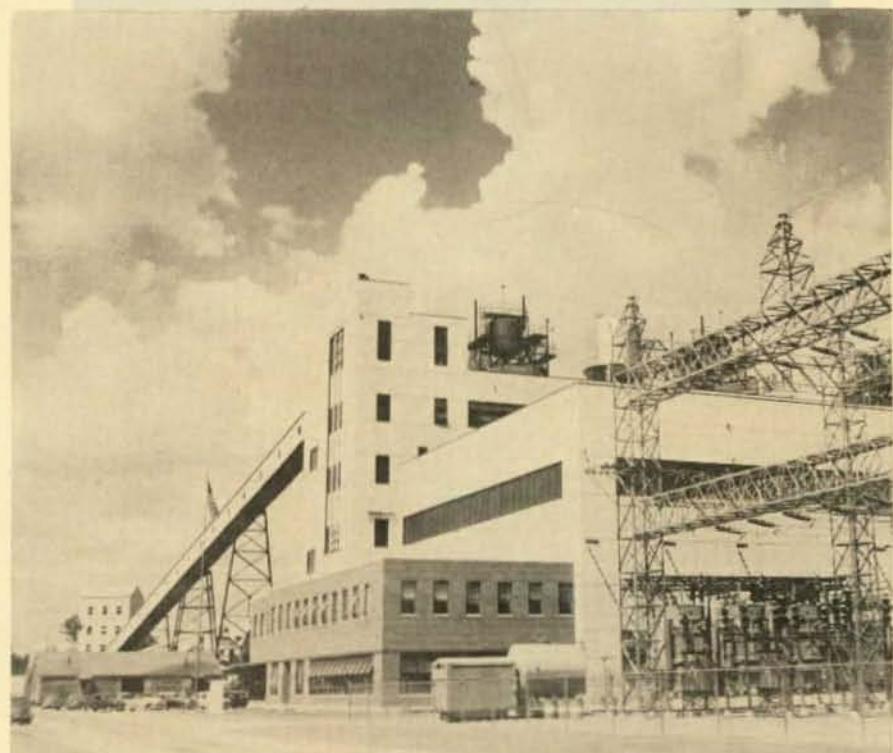
It was not long ago that the biggest demand for electric power in the home occurred during the winter months when the lights burned longer. But the advent of the air conditioning system changed all of that. The electric power used in the summer now is fast overtaking winter consumption.

And this poses a problem: How can the extra capacity for electric power be utilized in the winter?



Last year coal, such as warehoused here for steam plant, accounted for 69.2 per cent of electric power produced in U. S. This means work for coal miners.

The inclined conveyor leading to the boilers of a modern steam plant of Georgia Power Company, handles vast amount of coal, then changed to electricity.



Heating by electricity is the answer. Many smart consumers today find that a package deal—a unit which will heat the home in winter and cool it in the summer—is the best buy for the money.

Revolution: the Heat Pump

This unit, called a "heat pump," is small enough to be installed anywhere in the home. It can be located in a wall, for instance, and then painted or wallpapered so as not to interfere with the decor of the room. Last year 23,500 of these

closet-sized units were in operation. An estimated 13,500 additional heat pumps will be added this year.

The Refrigerator Principle

The principle behind this revolution in comfortable living is simple. A refrigerator is a one-way heat pump. It takes the heat inside and dissipates it into the kitchen air. The heat pump does this in the summer time—forces the warm air in the home to the outside. In

(Continued on Page 42)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT MEETS IN KANSAS CITY

L. U. 124 Plays Host to Session Held in Tent City

ON Saturday, June 28th, promptly at 9:30 a.m., Business Manager Andrew Harvey of Local No. 124 of Kansas City, Missouri, called the Progress Meeting to order in one of the most elaborate and beautiful settings to be found in the State of Missouri. The 10-acre country club grounds of Local No. 124 were converted to a tent city for the delegates and their wives, and the grounds and recreation facilities provided meeting space and fun for all.

The grounds of the country club

were a real tribute to the park superintendent — former Business Manager Silvey. Flowers were blooming everywhere and every blade of the thick, velvety grass seemed to be cut to the same height! In the center of the park is a large swimming pool, complete with filtering system and lighted with fluorescent type street lighting poles with the finest underwater lighting system obtainable. On one end of the pool are chairs and tables and colorful beach umbrellas for the non-swimmers, and



Chairman E. J. Fransway spoke on I.E.C. procedures.



Delegates had an informative speech from Dick Osborn.



Tom Emerson, Board Chairman of Emerson Associates, made the shortest address.



During the Eleventh District Progress Meeting, Joseph E. Morasch, Apprentice Coordinator, Vice President Frank Jacobs, and L. U. 124 Business Manager Andrew F. Harvey were presented with certificates for meritorious service. They are shown here holding certificates as President Gordon M. Freeman, Secretary Joseph D. Keenan and others look on.



For the delicious barbecue dinner served during the Progress Meeting, more than 400 people lined up outside the special tent which was spread.

a wading pool for the small fry. The little ones can also have fun on the swings, slides and playground apparatus. There are also barbecue pits for picnickers—and ample paved parking space, adequately lighted by Mercury vapor lamps. What a beautiful spot for members of Local 124—and there is no extra charge to members other than their local union dues! Of course, L. U. 124 was delighted to make its facilities available to Vice President Frank Jacobs, our other International Officers and local union delegates for the annual meeting of the Eleventh District.

Met In Tents

For the meeting, the committee erected four large canvas tents. The main tent was equipped with chairs and tables for the delegates. At the lower end of the park three other tents were erected. One was used for a barbecue lunch that was served to the delegates from noon until after dark. The other two tents were for eating and relaxing—and the usual shop talk.

The meeting started at 9:30 and stayed in session until 12:30; started again at 1:30 and continuing until 6:30. Many International Officers and Representatives attended, including International President Gordon Freeman, Secretary Joseph Keenan, Treasurer

Jere Sullivan, Executive Council Members E. J. Fransway, Chairman, H. H. Broach and Louis Marciante. In addition to the I.B.E.W. Officers and delegates, many persons prominent in the electrical industry were on hand and stayed for the entire progress meeting. These included Richard Green, president of the Missouri Public Service Company; Robert Donaldson, industrial relations manager of Westinghouse Electric Company; Dick Osborn, a St. Louis electrical contractor, and the Vice President of NECA; Tom Emerson, chairman of the board of the Emerson Associates, and "Bill" Damon, director of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee of the Electrical Industry.

Jovial Mayor

The Mayor of Kansas City, who gave the welcoming address, kept the audience in loud laughter throughout his talk. Get your delegates to tell you about it, it's too long to print here!

The International Officers all gave short, constructive speeches and made official reports on their offices to be used by local unions for their future guidance. To sum up the conference in the words of President Freeman, "The 11th district conference has been both interesting and productive."



I.E.C. Member Louis Marciante praised the delegates.



Local 1 Secretary Leo Hennessey was praised by International Secretary Joe Keenan for modern accounting.



"Bill" Damon, apprenticeship committee director, spoke.



H. H. Broach, I.E.C. member, addressing the delegation.

Outstanding Event

Kansas City locals went all out to make this an outstanding event. Naturally the committee was headed by that master planner Andrew Harvey of Local 124, who was general chairman. It included W. L. Reed, entertainment; Earl Holman, publicity; A. S. Kendall, refreshments; W. H. James, secretary; W. H. Paul, registration; John M. Kiloh, transportation;

Howard E. Adair, ladies' entertainment, and Roy E. Smiley, treasurer.

International Vice President Frank Jacobs was in charge of and conducted the meetings.

(We acknowledge with thanks the kind cooperation of Frank Kauffman, press secretary of L. U. 1, St. Louis, Missouri for preparing this article and taking the pictures which accompany it.)

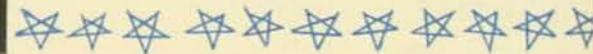


H. R. Bartle, Kansas City mayor, right, gave special keys to Jere Sullivan, treasurer; Frank Jacobs, vice president, and Gordon Freeman, president of the International, when he visited the 11th District meeting.



Over-all view of grounds of country club of Local 124 where meetings were held. Tent at left was scene of sessions. In center is the swimming pool and at far right is tent where barbecue was served.

the Boy in the White House



President Theodore Roosevelt, almost as controversial in his time as was Franklin at a later date, in a typical pose. He became president when McKinley was assassinated, later led many reforms.



ruffled hair had to spend many of his early days indoors.

But it was this restriction on his person that attributed to many of his later interests and exploits. He became an ardent reader and took an unusual interest in the out-of-doors. Early in life he began a systematic study of fauna and his mother, in one instance, became quite alarmed when she discovered a bureau drawer full of dead mice.

He was determined that his languid condition would not keep him from the activities he loved so well. A gymnasium was constructed on the second floor of their New York home and Teddy began a rigorous routine to build up his body. His attentions turned to boxing and it was during a match several years later that he incurred an injury to his retina which resulted in the loss of sight in his left eye. During these formative years much can be said for the patience and understanding which were rendered to him by sympathetic parents.

His early education was mainly through the instruction of private tutors made necessary due to his delicate condition and the fact that he spent much of his childhood traveling throughout the world. Many of his happiest memories were of incidents which he shared with his brother, Elliot, and his sisters, Corinne and Anna, while in Europe.

Having passed his entrance ex-

This year is the centennial birth-day of Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth president of the United States. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL feels that it is only fitting that tribute be paid to one of the most dashing men who ever occupied the White House.

fication to which every American boy aspired.

"Teedie," as he was known in his early youth, was born on October 27, 1858. His father was a well-to-do banker and thus was able to give the lad all of the advantages which money could afford.

But young Theodore was not as lucky in many ways as it might seem. A sickly child, he was wracked with severe attacks of asthma and often times it was a supreme struggle for him to breathe. He would sit on the sidelines—a frail, thin boy with straight, spindly legs—and watch the other children play games in which he could not participate. The boy with the owl-like face and

PROBABLY the most colorful public figure ever to grace that stage of American history which transcended cowboys and Indians and motor cars was Theodore Roosevelt. The romantic adventurer who traveled over the world, punched cattle, hunted buffalo and elephant, won military acclaim and became President of the United States was that personi-



aminations to Harvard, Theodore entered that university and found that his life in the next four years changed considerably. He became known for his natty appearance. The gaudy, spectacled young man could be seen dashing across the campus hailing his classmates with a cheery hello in his shrill, high-pitched voice. He entered into the social whirl of college life and was

Left: Young Teddy as a sickly child of ten. He systematically built up his physique by exercises. Below is an excerpt out of the diary he kept as a youth.



*My cousin Jimmie
arrived today and
brought me a Christ-
-al and some stones
from Niagara falls.
We played fort the
rest of the day.*

*September 5th
We discovered a
weasel's hole and a
foxes burrow,*

Health reasons took TR west but he stayed because he was intrigued with the life. Here he is, about 1884 or '86, in a "dude" outfit in studio photo.

a member of the boxing team.

In his senior year he fell very much in love with Alice Hathaway Lee. She, too, felt a great affection for the jealous, impetuous suitor and they were married in the autumn following his graduation in 1880.

Young Roosevelt found himself quite comfortably situated financially upon the death of his father and decided, probably in lieu of an interest in business, to enroll in the Columbia Law School. But the law held limited fascination for the adventuresome Theodore and he left with his young wife for Europe soon after.

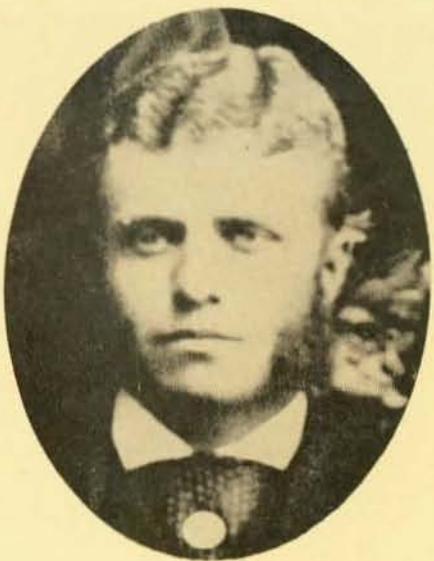
Upon his return, he took an increased interest in politics and was elected to the New York State Legislature. As yet he did not look upon politics as a profession, but rather had an amateurist outlook which was marked by youth, inexperience and a great deal of idealistic impetuosity. However, he entered the ranks of the reform element of the Republican Party, a position from which he did not sway throughout his career.

Tragedy visited its grim consequences early in the life of Theodore. His wife, always frail and delicate, faltered in childbirth and,



"If I were a factory worker, a working man on the railroads or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join to fight that policy. If the union leaders were dishonest, I would join to put them out. I believe in a union, and I believe all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interest advanced by the union."—President Theodore Roosevelt.

of the Navy. Again a note of impulsiveness could be seen in the impetuous Roosevelt. He believed that the situation in Cuba at that time would inevitably lead to a war with Spain. He attempted to build up the Navy to readiness in case of such an event. When the *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor in February, 1898 Roosevelt, in the absence of the Secretary of Navy, John Long, assembled the fleet and notified Admiral Dewey to proceed to Philippine waters and await action.



her condition worsened by Bright's disease, died a few days after presenting Theodore with a baby girl. An added sorrow—her death followed the passing of his mother by only a matter of hours on February 14, 1884.

Roosevelt's attempts at business had not been successful. He lost heavily in both the cattle and publishing businesses. The publishing firm in which he had invested had collapsed and the bitter winter of 1886-1887 had taken a heavy toll of his cattle. However, the ranch remained in Western Dakota and after the deaths of his mother and wife, a grief-stricken Roosevelt entered another outstanding phase of his life.

He sought solace in ranch life and he became a familiar figure dressed in dudish attire and galloping recklessly over the plains with his pearl-handled revolver dangling at his side and carrying a shiny Winchester rifle.

His love of politics was not to be denied, however. He returned to the East and again entered the ranks of the New York Republican Party. He ran for mayor of New York City and was defeated.

In 1886 Roosevelt took Edith Carow, a childhood playmate, for his wife. For the next three years his life was devoted, in the main, to literature. In 1882 he had published his "Naval War of 1812" and now he spent most of his time in the writing of biography, his-

tory and adventure stories of hunting in the West.

President Harrison appointed him to the Civil Service Commission in 1889, whereupon Roosevelt undertook to eliminate the "spoils system" in government. He went back to New York City in 1895 as head of the police board. His tenure in this position developed a system of merit within the police force which had been wracked by corruption.

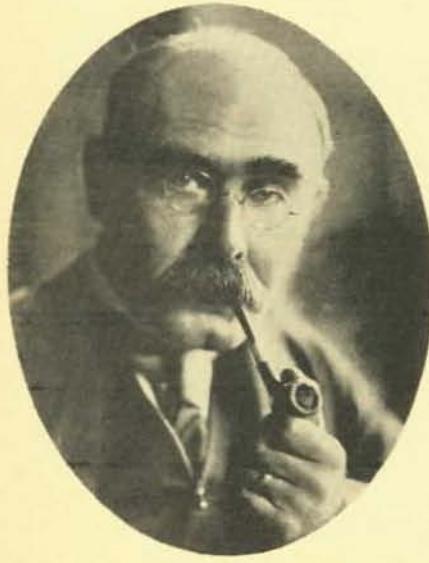
His return to Washington came with his appointment by President McKinley as Assistant Secretary

TR as a wavy-haired Harvard student in 1880 studied law but found it uninteresting and went to Europe. Note the then-stylish sideburns.





Artist's conception of the charge up San Juan Hill during Spanish-American War. War correspondents made the natty Roosevelt national figure because there was little news of actual conflict and two great newspapers were locked in deadly circulation conflict!



Above: The adventurous nature of Teddy Roosevelt led him to become friend to poet and novelist Rudyard Kipling.

Left: This group picture with a flag planted in rear shows Roosevelt, Kipling, and friends on African safari.

The advent of the Spanish-American War saw the resignation of Roosevelt and his enlistment into the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The group, probably more flamboyant than effective, achieved fame for their military disorder and dashing spirit which culminated in the famous charge of San Juan hill, personally led by Roosevelt, resplendent in sombrero and flying polka-dotted handkerchief.

Colonel Roosevelt's return to his native state was marked with music of bands and the shouting of the crowds turned out to welcome him. He was acclaimed a hero and, as such, was considered a natural for the governorship of New York. Nominated by the Republican Party and elected by a somewhat scant majority, Roosevelt went into office in 1899 with that attitude of reform which had been so characteristic of his political career. He introduced legislation which bettered the conditions

of the workers of the State and introduced his familiar programs of merit for promotion in the subordinate State offices. He also saw that legislation was carried through on the purity of food products, forest preservation and the protection of wild life.

Perhaps it was during his two-year stay at the Governor's mansion in Albany that Roosevelt began seriously considering his chances for the presidency. He did not believe his opportunity for that office would be enhanced by being elected to the vice presidency. No vice president had ever been elected president. Roosevelt fought his own nomination before the convention opened in Philadelphia in 1900. The road leading to Washington would be much more easily traveled as Secretary of War under McKinley or by another term as Governor of New York, he mused.

But what he thought was to be his political demise came as he

(Continued on page 43)

ROCKLAND COUNTY whose shoreline on the Hudson River, in New York State, is an almost forbidding wall of magnificent cliffs, the Palisades, was first sighted in 1609 by Henry Hudson. The English explorer gave his name to a river that served for many years as a natural barrier to development — isolating Rockland County from nearby, lustily-growing New York City.

Hudson dropped anchor in the Tappan Zee in 1609 and was the first white man to set foot on Rockland County soil. That early adventurer and captain of the *Half-Moon*, under sail for the Dutch East India Company, came ashore at a place later called Piermont, and to a stretch in the 300-mile long Hudson River named by early Dutch settlers, Tappan Zee.

The only lights that glittered in the night above that broad expanse in the river were the stars by which Hudson had plotted many a dangerous seafaring course. For centuries the only crossing at Tappan Zee was by boat, or across a crust of ice in the February freeze by horse-drawn sleighs. For centuries the only lights were the same, eternal stars. But today 258 mercury vapor luminaires shed a curving, fairy radiance on Tappan

Zee. The ferry has been abandoned. Ice crossings are for fun.

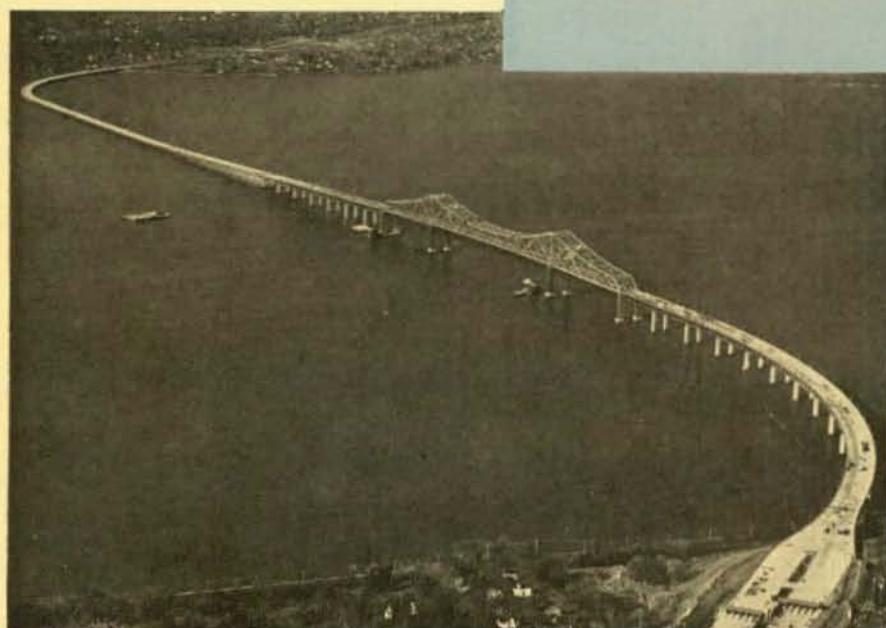
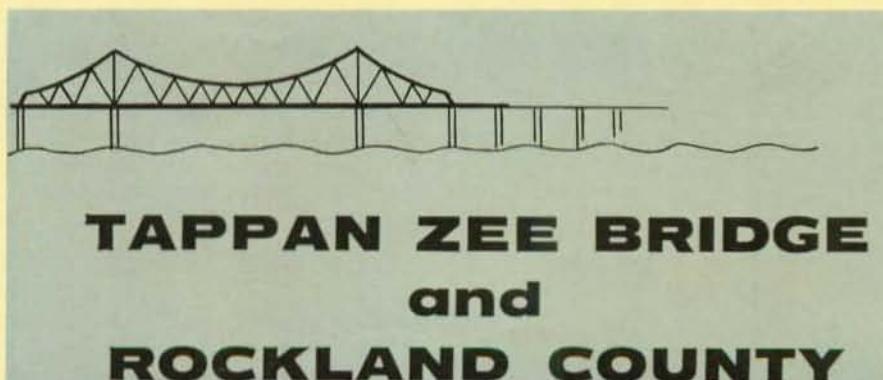
Almost 350 years after its discovery the waters of Tappan Zee were spanned with serpentine grace by a \$60,000,000 structure, the Tappan Zee Bridge. With the Hudson River no longer an effective barrier, Rockland County some 30 miles distant from metropolitan New York is now marked as one of the fastest growing areas in the nation. The lights that link the two opposite banks of the Hudson were installed by IBEW Local 363 in Rockland County and IBEW Local 501 in Westchester.

The 3.7-mile, 6-lane, S-shaped Tappan Zee Bridge, with an estimated peak day capacity of 100,000 vehicles will do more than serve transient traffic as a "tie-

in." It is called the key structure on the 427-mile main section of the cross-state super highway between New York City and Buffalo, the New York State Thruway.

The bridge has an even more immediate significance for the more than 113,000 residents of Rockland County. It has made that area a new suburban refuge for New York City's spillover population. It has opened up sites for industry as well as opportunities for increased commerce and retail business to serve a mushrooming population.

Rockland County, scenically beautiful, has a mountainous terrain. Much of its wooded wilderness is still untouched. Pleasant valleys with chattering brooks;



The Tappan Zee Bridge, looking west across the Hudson River toward Nyack, New York, from above Westchester County end of lengthy span.

orchards clouding hillsides with the pink and white bloom of spring; grazing cattle, and glistening fields of corn are still delightful reminders of the county's early rural history and its once sleepy safety from invasion.

Remnants of the past are evident, today, in the carefully preserved Dutch Colonial sandstone homes still sheltering families, and in landmarks of the Revolutionary War.

Much of the drama of the struggle for Independence was staged in Rockland County. Washington had headquarters in Tappan, at the De Wint house built in 1700. A forerunner of the Declaration



A night view of the bridge from the same end is a beautiful sight as 258 mercury vapor luminaires drench its length in brilliance. Completion opens up Rockland County 'boom.'

of Independence, "The Orangtown Resolutions," was passed by the people of the region in Mabie's Tavern (still wining and dining today's populace), where Major Andre, the British spy, was later imprisoned.

Rockland County was a battle-ground for Colonial and British troops. Iron from small workings in Sterling Forest, up county, was used to forge a great chain that was strung across the Hudson River at West Point to repel the British fleet. Today, Union Carbide is building an experimental atomic reactor in Sterling Forest, which is still a comparative wilderness. The vast reservoir now under construction to cool the reactor is called Indian Kill Reservoir.

The early settlers of Rockland County were the Dutch, some Huguenots from France, and the English. In 1702 there were less than 300 people in the area that was then part of Orange County to the north. Orange County, separated from the Rockland region by a range of mountains, was founded in 1683. In 1798 Rockland County split away and set up its county seat in New City

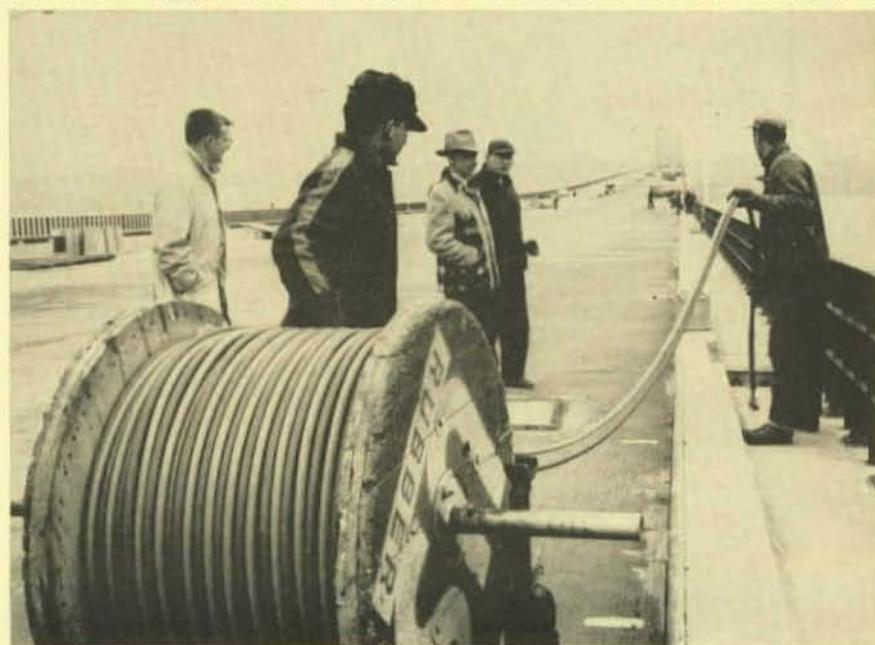
where county government is still administered.

This territory on the west bank of the Hudson River, bounded on the south and southwest by New Jersey, and on the north by Orange County, grew slowly—almost unknown and almost inaccessible to New York City except

by boat. The population had grown to only 6,353 by 1800. One hundred years later, in 1900, there were still only 30,000 people in Rockland County.

But living on "the wrong side of the river" that determined much of Rockland's destiny did not deter the descendants of

IBEW members of Local Union 363, employed by B-B Electric Co., pull cable on the bridge. Seen are Ted Lynch, Jerry DeMaio, Matt O'Konsky and Pat Delongis. Man at left is state inspector on the bridge job.





Business manager Pat Damiani, Local 363, Rockland County, poses with William Patterson, Local Union 501, Westchester County, right. Two locals worked together to achieve a maximum of teamwork on job.

hardy pioneer stock from developing their own enterprises. Over half of the bricks that built New York City came from kilns in Haverstraw; they were made from clay dredged from 200 foot deep beds in the Hudson River.

That same river, on which the steamboat, *Fulton's Clermont*, made her maiden voyage, saw the launching of famous racing yachts from Nyack shipyards. Shipyards, once Nyack's principal industry, declined with the success of the steamboat—even though they enjoyed a brief boom during World War I. Post-American Revolution industry produced plows, hoes, railings, nails, machinery and cannonballs. Factories turned out shoes, straw hats, silk and cotton cloth, sulphur matches and pianos.

The first break-through to this area, so near and yet so far from the largest city in the United States, came with automobile travel and the erection of the George Washington Bridge—from upper New York City to northern New Jersey. The George Washington Bridge was many miles south of Rockland County but it established a transportation link. Hardy, modern pioneering spirits

braved the distance over winding, indifferent roads to spend summer vacations; a few settled. During this period many of the artists, writers and theatrical celebrities who made their home in Rockland County, began the trek away from the city which has resulted in a concentration of professionals in the area.

Top notch exponents of the theater, the arts and the professions have given generously of their time and talents to support such cultural facilities as a Suburban Symphony Orchestra, the Rockland Foundation (a center for the arts), summer theaters, a Lyric Theater as well as projects of benefit to the community as a whole.

In 1930 Rockland County boasted a population of 53,000. It had grown by 23,000 in 30 years. The significance of the Tappan Zee Bridge is immediately evident in statistics that show an increase of 13,000 residents in the period immediately preceding the completion of the bridge, and the year following.

With thousands of acres yet undeveloped and with New York City's suburban-bound eyeing those wide open spaces hungrily, Rockland County can no longer

call itself semi-rural. Its 400 farms are destined to blossom into small cities of development houses—instead of rows of tall corn. The farms are going the hard way of swollen taxes and skyrocketing land values. And in despite of the county's Agricultural Agent warning that some farming must be preserved as part of the area's civil defense program.

The Big Boom is bringing shopping centers, service and commercial enterprises, discount merchandisers—all moving in now to meet the goods and service hun-



Matt O'Konsky and Pat DeLongis, members of Local Union 363, pull cables.

gry thousands migrating to Rockland County.

Industrial and commercial giants such as Lederle Laboratories, U. S. Gypsum, Avon Products, Ford Motor Company, American Brake Shoe, Kay Fries, Orangeburg Pipe and Conduit, Robert Gair and others have blazed a trail to this area. These industries as well as others coming in will employ the resident, growing population and help to balance the mushrooming economy of feverish school building

and spiralling public administration and service costs.

The Tappan Zee Bridge has brought Rockland County face to face with the growth that had always been prohibited by a river barrier. That bridge, one of the largest in the world, is 3.7 miles long and 90 feet between railings; each roadway is 37 feet wide. It links Tarrytown on the east shore with Nyack, just north of Piermont, on the west shore.

Difficult foundation problems, with bedrock at 300 feet on the Tarrytown side and at about 1,400 feet below the surface on the Nyack side called for innovations to overcome prohibitive construction costs. One of the unique features in its design by engineer Emil H. Praeger, is the use of eight concrete caissons supported on steel piles driven to rock, which serve as buoyant underwater foundations to support about 70 percent of the bridge's dead load. The largest of these "boxes" is half the size of a city block and weighs 16,000 tons.

Advanced engineering techniques, borrowed from ideas that sprang to life on the invasion beaches of Normandy during World War II, were used to beat the special problems of spanning the Hudson River. The same advanced engineering techniques are reflected in the electrical construction powering the diamond-studded S that snakes across the Hudson River at night.



Frantic construction and spiralling land costs attend the opening of Rockland County to "colonization" as New Yorkers swarm across bridge. Here is one of the multitude of mushrooming new apartment buildings.

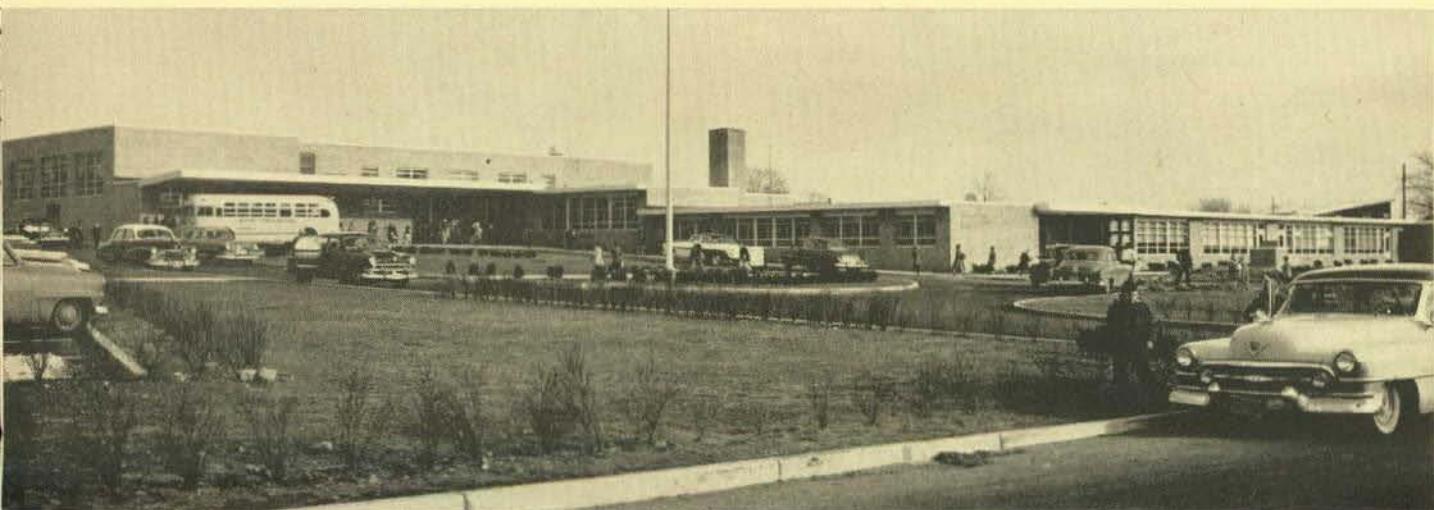
Rockland County and Westchester County, both deriving benefits from the existence of the bridge, both shared equitably in its construction. Two underground transformer vaults on either side of the Hudson are served electrically by the Rockland Light and Power Company and the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Westchester Division. Each vault supplies power to half of the bridge lighting, to all the lights along one side of the roadway.

Similarly, two IBEW Locals participated in the electrical construction that was synchronized with general construction and took nearly two years to complete. IBEW Local 363 of Rockland

County and IBEW Local 501 of Westchester County worked together, with Business Managers Pat E. Damiani of Local 363 and William Patterson of Local 501 cooperating to achieve the maximum in efficient teamwork.

Four electrical contractors: Whiffen Electric Company, Inc., of White Plains, New York; B-B Electrical Contractors, Inc., of Paterson, New Jersey; Jeb Electric Company of Park Ridge, New Jersey, and Nyack Electric Company of New City, New York, shared in the electrical construction. This consisted of conduit and sidewalk box work; service arrangements to transformer vaults; power and signal wiring; series lighting circuits for lumi-

As the building boom goes ahead, construction crews are kept jumping to keep ahead with new schools to accommodate the flood tide of population. Big industries also locating here.





Recreational facilities are growing as population on western side of the Hudson keeps increasing. Here is a new boat club operating on west side not far from span of bridge.

naires, and wiring for toll booths, building and plaza lighting at the Tarrytown end of the bridge.

Lighting along the bridge, considered the most effective for highway illumination, is supplied by 258 mercury vapor luminaires. Each luminaire is equipped with a mercury vapor lamp type A-H1-T, a 400-watt lamp with an initial output of 15,000 lumens. The luminaires are mounted on 220 27-foot high aluminum standards along the sides of the roadway, and on 35 special lighting brackets installed on the middle span of the bridge. A sidewalk box at each standard houses a transformer for operating the lamp.

The bridge lighting load is divided among eight series circuits; four circuits issue from each transformer vault at opposite

ends of the bridge. The circuits from each vault carry the total lighting load along the entire length of one side of the bridge roadway. Circuiting is identical on both sides.

Light standards, made of aluminum to minimize maintenance, are spaced on 125-foot centers. Lamp standards are localized by the use of transformers at each post. The installation of these individual transformers in sidewalk boxes keeps high voltage cable safely buried in the bridge structure.

IBEW men working under maximum safety regulations maintained an excellent safety record with no electrician having been seriously injured in the nearly two years of work on the bridge. IBEW men followed a construc-

tion schedule that began with installing the underground transformer vaults on both sides of the Tappan Zee, followed by "grounding out" the bridge, itself. IBEW workers on the job with ironworkers on the skeleton frame of the 3.7-mile structure, installed conduit under sidewalks, transformer boxes, standards and miles of wiring to power airway obstruction lighting, caisson lighting, navigational lighting and a fog bell. In addition to the lighting, electrification of the bridge included conduit and circuiting for emergency circuits, telephone, signals and power for sump pumps.

IBEW men not only worked together but with all the construction trades in helping to bring

(Continued on page 48)

Electricity figures prominently in the new boom of trans-Hudson New York. This modern bowling alley is well-lighted and is equipped with new electric automatic pinspotters.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE NEWSLETTERS



First we bring you news of successful elections in various parts of the country:

A report from Representative Jerome Winterhalt states that the NLRB election held for Electronic Technicians at Remington Rand, Elmira, New York, resulted as follows:

IBEW—120
No Union—19

Representative Henry Adair reports that an election on the property of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Charleston, South Carolina, covering the Electrical Department, Instrument Department and Powerhouse had the following results:

For IBEW—61
Against—0

A recent report from Representative Clement Rush shows the following vote for representation of clerical workers of the Northwestern Public Service Company:

IBEW—49

No Union—23

Eligible to Vote—80

Here is an interesting comment by Representative Rush:

"To give you an idea as to how much territory this company covers, it took the NLRB four days to conduct this election by manual ballot plus some mailed ballots, and they travelled 1300 miles in conducting this election. This election was won through the combined efforts of Local Unions 706, 766, 690, 472, 330, 754 and 616."

At Chadmore Manufacturing Company, Taunton, Massachusetts, Representative Arthur Houle reports the vote as follows:

IBEW—44
No Union—8

Here are a few notes taken at random from contract negotiations in our various districts.

On March 1, 1958, the Construction Electricians of L. U. 3, started working under the terms of a two-year agreement, which re-established the 6 hour day in New York City. As far back as June 1957, the Union Committee made it quite clear that the 40-hour week must go.

For 17 meetings the negotiators wrestled with the problem of how to meet the demand for the same pay for a seven-hour day as was being received for eight hours.

The Committees reached the following solution which was unanimously accepted by the members: A regular work day consists of six hours at \$3.90 and one hour at time and one half, equal to the old rate of eight hours at \$3.65.

At L. U. 605, Jackson, Mississippi, an agreement has been signed with the Contractors for a 35-cent-per-hour increase for Journeymen and similar increases across the board.

L. U. 611, Albuquerque, New Mexico, settled its negotiations with the Public Service Company of New Mexico for a 6 percent increase across the board.

L. U. 1524, St. John, New Brunswick, and City of St. John Power Commission have signed a two-year agreement. A 6 percent across-the-board increase for 1958 and a 4 percent across-the-board increase for 1959 were agreed upon, plus an adjustment of 10 cents for foremen, first class linemen and first class metermen.

The IBEW System Council Negotiating Committee and the Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey have agreed on a 5.334 percent package effective May 2, 1958.

L. U. 877, Denver, Colorado, has negotiated a 30 cent hourly increase with the sign shops in the area.

L. U. 2011, Beckley, West Virginia, received a general wage increase of 6½ percent from the Beckley Manufacturing Company.

L. U. 1766, Oakville, Ontario, and the Acton Public Utilities have signed a two-year agreement which includes a 7 percent increase for 1958 and 5½ percent for 1959.

We are happy to report that the following local unions have recently received honor awards from COPE for collecting the equivalent of one dollar or more from each of their members:

L. U. 6, San Francisco, California; L. U. 1965, Tallahassee, Florida; L. U. 269, Trenton, New Jersey; L. U. 440, Riverside, California, and L. U. 367, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Notes from our Locals which may be of interest to our readers follow:

L. U. 494, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, recently sponsored a highly successful essay contest on "What L. U. 494 Means to Me."

L. U. 654, Chester, Pennsylvania, has started a library for its members and has also undertaken a comprehensive film program.

Brotherhood Locals Join Safety Council



This group of labor union and Government Safety Directors were in attendance at the recent Labor Conference of the National Safety Council in Detroit. Seated at extreme right is IBEW Director of Research and Education James E. Noe. Next to him is George Brown of the AFL-CIO staff.

THREE years ago a Labor Conference made up of some 65 union and Government safety experts was formed as a part of the National Safety Council. The purpose of this group is to promote safety consciousness throughout the organized labor field.

A meeting of the group convened recently at Solidarity House in Detroit, Michigan with Lloyd Utter, United Auto Workers' Safety Director, acting as conference chairman.

Our Director of Research and Education, James E. Noe, under whose jurisdiction matters of safety education also come, attended the meeting and represented our Brotherhood, together with 35 other union safety directors and Government experts.

Throughout the meeting the point was consistently made that safety can best be promoted by joint labor-management effort. As one speaker termed it, "This is one area in which labor can definitely cooperate with management instead of fighting with it."

A strong plea was made at the meeting for those present, all of whose International Unions are members of the National Safety Council and active in its programs, to urge other unions to join in. At present approximately only 30 International Unions are active in the National Safety Council.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is wholly in accord with the feeling expressed at this Labor Conference that if organized labor is going to continue to press management for improved plant safety programs, labor in turn must be able to assume its responsibility and participate in the organized safety movement through the National Safety Council.

Specialized Services

With this thought in mind then, a letter was recently sent to the local unions of our Brotherhood, over the joint signatures of President Gordon M. Freeman and Secretary Joseph D. Keenan, urging all local unions to join with

their International in becoming members of the National Safety Council's Labor Division, and giving them instructions for affiliation. The Council provides specialized services which are extremely valuable to local unions in setting up and strengthening their own safety programs.

By the same token, the greater the number of international and local unions affiliating with the Council, and the greater the support derived from them for its program, so in direct proportion will the death and injury rate caused by accidents be decreased.

Your International Officers are gratified at the response to their appeal, as many of our local unions have already affiliated with the Council since the I.O. letter went out in mid-July. Our Brotherhood has made great strides in accident prevention in recent years. Through united effort we can make even greater progress in the future and cooperation with our National Safety Council is surely a step in the right direction.

SALUTE TO THE UNION LABEL

EACH year organized labor sets aside a special week in which to pay tribute to organized labor and to urge every member in its ranks to demand the union label on every product purchased.

September 1 through September 7 has been officially designated as UNION LABEL WEEK this year. We ask all our members to observe Union Label Week by publicizing it, by talking about it, by joining with fellow union members in parades, exhibits, meetings, any activities which further the labor cause.

And *above all*, we ask our members to become union label conscious. In this one week of the year at least, look for the union label on every product which you buy; look for the shop card in the shops which you patronize and for the service button worn by workers who perform services for you.

We sincerely hope that the above observance of Union Label Week will carry over and become a regular part of the daily life of our members—year in and year out.

It was only by demanding union goods and services that unions were able to survive the bitter struggle of the early days of labor organizing in this country, and were able to bring decent wages and working conditions to the men and women of America who had to work for a living.

Today, we once again are experiencing much of the bitter anti-labor sentiment which beset union members of the early days. Today, "Right-to-Work" laws exist in nearly a third of our states and have been proposed in many more. These laws could destroy organized labor and all it has fought so long and so hard to build through the years.

What can we do? We have a strong and ready weapon at our disposal—the union label! A real demand for the union label on the goods we use and insistence on union services, can keep our unions strong in spite of any laws passed to destroy them.

We of the IBEW have had a union label for more than 50 years. Every year 25 million of our labels are used on the wire and conduit, cable and equipment and appliances which we make. We are proud of this accomplishment and rightly so. Thus on Labor Day 1958, we of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers stand some 750,000 strong and salute our Brothers and Sisters in organized labor. And we salute the Union Label and pledge ourselves to strengthen and preserve it—our own and those of our fellow workers everywhere.

CAN THE UNIONS? HOLD OUR CONFIDENCE?



M. H. Hedges

Sixteen years ago, Mr. M. H. Hedges who was then Research Director of our Brotherhood, was invited to write an article for the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Hedges called his article which appeared in the December 1942 issue of that magazine, "Can the Unions Hold Our Confidence?" In it, Mr. Hedges ably commented on the bad publicity which labor unions and their leaders were receiving in the daily press.

It seems to us that this article is as apropos today, as it was when it was written more than a decade and a half ago. Some of the figures have changed, of course—for example there are approximately 65,000 AFL-CIO local unions in the United States today instead of the 40,000 cited in Mr. Hedges' article, and benefits paid by unions to their members have doubled and tripled since 1942. However, the facts and philosophy are essentially the same and so we are happy to reprint "Can the Unions Hold Our Confidence?" here in your Journal. We believe it will be of interest to all our readers.

THE ATLANTIC REPORT



ON AMERICA'S FUTURE

Can the Unions Hold Our Confidence?

LABOR'S hard struggle for recognition is in part due to labor's own publicity, which has been bad. Yet labor's refusal to whitewash itself by hiring or producing its own "Ivy Lee and Associates" may have behind it laudable motives. Some years ago a nationally known public relations firm made an offer to the American Federation of Labor to handle the Federation's account for what was equivalent to a per capita assessment of two cents a member. This offer was refused largely because the A. F. of L. Council felt that labor should not imitate the tactics

of big business. There is also a certain hard pride in the laboring man, which makes him unwilling to seem anything which he is not.

It is a truism that, as far as the general public is concerned, labor has always been—like a sick patient—at its worst, not its best. Labor makes the headlines when it strikes, when a labor racketeer is apprehended, or when it fails in achieving some social duty. If all social groups were so viewed by others, democratic society would look pretty unattractive.

Labor wins public attention usually through strikes. Only about 5

per cent of labor's activities have to do with strikes. But strikes stamp the union as a warlike organization ranged against the community. Very little, if anything, is known about the union as a school of democracy, about the union as a beneficial organization, about the union as the *workingman's recreation center*, about the union as an *instrumentality of production*. Many a public leader has sharpened his tools of leadership by hard debate in the union hall.

Historically, the labor union was born out of periodic depressions. It represented an effort by working people to combat the holocausts of depression by cooperation with their fellows. There were attempts too, by cooperation, to ameliorate the havoc wrought by death, illness, unemployment, and old age. Benefits paid by unions to their members are considerable. They reached a grand total of \$20,362,233 in 1941.

Labor's Financial Reports

Virtually all labor unions make periodic financial reports to their membership. Certified accountants audit books regularly, and competent accountants regularly employed by central offices teach local union officers sound bookkeeping

methods. Local union fiscal officials are properly bonded.

It may eventuate that the idea of *union-management cooperation*, produced by labor unions, conserved by labor unions, and practiced by labor unions, is the most constructive idea produced in the twentieth century. Certainly union-management cooperation is basic to industrial democracy. It is the only formula yet produced as a substitute for dictatorship, either by labor or by management, in shop, plant, and mill. Should it be generally applied enthusiastically by both management and labor, it would wipe out the undermining disease of "class-strugglism."

Racketeers

Racketeering is a parasite upon the unions. To condemn the union movement for racketeering is as sensible as condemning a patient who has developed cancer. How widespread is racketeering in the labor movement? Any fair-minded person can find out for himself. The labor movement depends upon the local unions. There are 40,000 local unions in the United States. Each local union averages about ten officers, paid and unpaid. These 400,000 men operate the daily business of the labor movement. They collect dues, pay bills, negotiate contracts, place men on jobs, conduct meetings, secure business. They also attend christenings, marriage ceremonies, and funerals. The business manager of a local union, far from resembling a racketeer, is

a teacher, and even at times like a parish priest who looks after his flock.

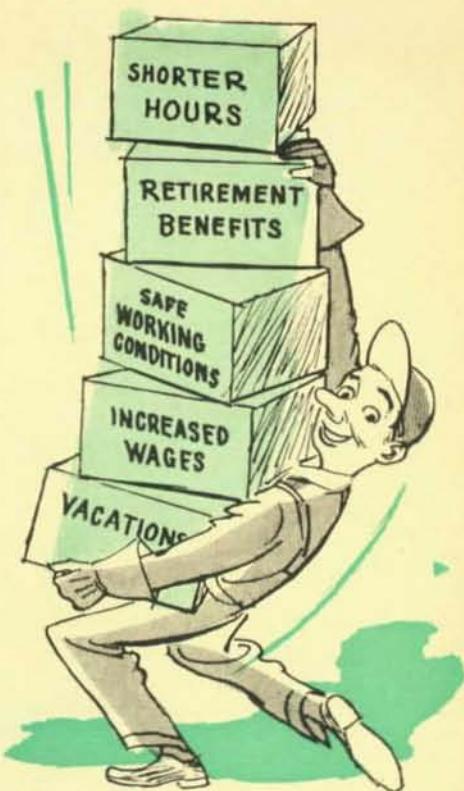
Scan criminal records over the last ten years to discover how many labor union officials could by the remotest implication be connected with racketeering. Probably not more than 20. For sake of statistical ease, say 100. This is 1/4000 of 1 per cent. Can any other social group present a more responsible record?

Local union business managers are men of unusual ability. They are craftsmen successful in their trade, but also possess *qualities of leadership*, know how to get along with men, have a *knowledge of business methods*, and know how to meet the public.

Take Oliver M. and Bob C. as examples. Both these men are now close to sixty-five. They have been local union officers for nearly forty years. They often appear rough and hard-bitten, a good deal like drill sergeants, but in reality they have reservoirs of idealism within, which enable them to live through defeats, disappointments, and hardship. They have averaged about \$50 a week in pay. They have had none of the incentives which fire most men. They do not receive the rewards of fame or fortune, nor even of power in the usual sense. They are devoted to the union as an abstraction, and to their fellows as irritating realities. They serve. One day Oliver M., during a wage arbitration, in a fit of weakness confessed: "I was married in X city thirty-five years ago and then promised my wife that we would return the next year. We have never been back to this day; and when this arbitration case is finished I am going to try to keep my promise and take her back." But events were too pressing after that arbitration, and Oliver did not go back.

Bob, like a good parish leader, has been instrumental in building one of the finest labor "temples" in the world in his Western city. It contains an auditorium, a restaurant, and a recreation hall as well as handsome offices.

The labor movement depends upon the self-sacrificing service of



400,000 local union officers, and it will endure as long as these officers keep the record clear and are willing to devote their talents to the organization as they have done in the past, without thought of remuneration.

One of the folk-jests in the labor world refers to the three principal interests of electric linemen as "women, whiskey, and overtime"—the human trinity, not so different from interests of other men. The preoccupation of the labor movement with the standard of living appears unduly materialistic. But its preoccupation is one born of hard necessity. When average annual income often does not reach subsistence level, men will go on struggling for a better way of life. Moreover, what appears to be materialism is backed by desire to secure cultural values, more leisure, more recreation, more education, more security, and a better status of industrial citizenship.

Give Labor Its Due

Much of labor's effort is lost in anonymity. If social historians wrote contemporaneous history as objectively as they write of the

(Continued on page 48)





Raymond LeClerc, secretary of Northern Electric Employees Association, and Dale Mace, right, IBEW International Representative, in discussion concerning merger of unions.



Right: Many intent and serious discussions took place during meeting which explored possibility of independent union of Canadian Bell workers joining the International.

LAST month a most interesting meeting of a group of persons keenly concerned with electrical manufacturing and the problems of workers engaged in the manufacturing field was held in Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

The Northern Electric Employees Association, an independent union of some 9,000 members, is seeking affiliation with a legitimate inter-

national union. The members of this independent union are employed by the Northern Electric Company, an affiliate of Canadian Bell, whose counterpart in the United States is the Western Electric Company which is likewise part of the Bell system.

Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers met with a committee of

some 18 members of the Northern Electric Employees Association, headed by Chairman Carroll Scallon.

IBEW Representatives in attendance were Canadian Vice President John Raymond and Representatives H. L. Roy and Ken Rose of his staff, Director of Manufacturing Paul Menger and members of his staff well versed in



Negotiations which, if continued with the beginning success, would bring 9,000 members into the IBEW, were conducted in Montreal. Vice President John Raymond attended.

MEETING IN Montreal



Western Electric Operations—International Representatives James Gillis, Dale Mace and Charles Ens, all former employees of Western Electric.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represents the majority (some 55,000) of all Western Electric employees in the United States. Early in the Montreal Conference sessions it was plainly evident that the operations of the Northern Electric Company in Canada are identical to operations of the Western Electric Company in the United States. As a matter of fact Western Electric's owner, American Telephone and Telegraph, owns 90 percent of Canadian Bell.

Since operations in the two companies are identical and since the IBEW represents the majority of all Western Electric Company em-

ployees in the United States, it is reasonable to suppose that IBEW is the best union to represent the Northern Electric employees.

A considerable part of the Montreal conference was devoted to discussion of job classifications, wages, fringe benefits and working conditions, as they exist in Western Electric contracts in the States. In all cases, the classifications were identical or very similar to those in Northern Electric's operations.

Sam DiUbaldi, business manager of L. U. 1470, Kearny, New Jersey, one of our largest Western Electric local unions, was also in attendance at the Montreal meet, and was extremely helpful in answering questions of our Canadian Brothers concerning operations, activities of his union, and negotiation sessions as they are handled at Kearny.

Edgar Czarnecki of the Interna-

tional Office Research Staff was also present to give facts and figures helpful to the committee members from Northern Electric.

It was the feeling of our International Representatives that the meeting was an informative and productive one. It is our strong belief that the IBEW is the union best qualified to represent Northern Electric employees. We believe we can give them the strength and support which only a strong, well-established, responsible union can provide. By the same token, "it is a two-way street." The Northern Electric Employees Association, should they decide to affiliate with us, will bring even greater security and solidarity to our 55,000 Western Electric members, by creating international unity in this particular field of manufacturing operations.



Above: H. L. Roy, I.R., talked with M. Trudel of the NEEA investigating committee while Ernest Patry of the NEEA talked with Paul Menger, manufacturing organizing director.



Vice President John Raymond, right, tells Carroll Scallon of the NEEA about the constitution of the IBEW. Looking on at left is W. Vinters, director of independent union.

Right: Conferees discuss how the operations of Northern Electric Co. are identical with U. S. counterpart, the Western Electric Co.



OPERATIONS

AT WHITAKER CABLE CORPORATION

FROM time to time, here in the pages of your JOURNAL we like to bring our readers pictures and information on our members at work in various sections of the country. The electrical industry is an interesting, diversified, growing one. In our manufacturing field alone, it would take us many years, even if we used all the pages of our JOURNAL monthly for the purpose, to show our members manufacturing each one of the thousands of electrical appliances, pieces of equipment, and component electrical parts that go into making our nation the best electrically equipped nation in the world.

When a beautiful, up-to-the minute model American car passes us on the street; when we flick a switch and get our clothes washed, or dried or ironed, or our food electrically cooked or frozen, chopped, sliced, beaten or blended, when we receive "listening enjoyment" from our radio, see a broadway show on our TV set, or enjoy any one of the thousands of everyday miracles which electricity makes possible, it is seldom if ever,

that we think of the men and women on the electrical manufacturing lines of this nation who created the "miracles."

Often the "miracles" are created part by part in many factories in many cities, by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Such a factory is the Whitaker Cable Corporation of St. Joseph, Missouri. Located at 1002 South 9th Street, in that city, it is a 65,000 square foot plant. Working there are 350 men and women members of our Local Union 545, St. Joseph, Missouri. This local union of our Brotherhood has had a union shop agreement with Whitaker Corporation for more than 15 years.

Some of the parts that eventually join other parts to make the items we accept so readily as part of the "American way of life," are manufactured here by IBEW members. Some of these products are:

Wiring harnesses for American Motor's Nash Rambler automobile.

Wiring harnesses for the Chrysler "Imperial" automobile.

Attachment cards for automatic washing machines and dryers for Hotpoint.

Attachment cards for vending machines for the Vendo Company.

Electronic wiring harnesses for Collins Radio.

Various harnesses for the International Harvester Company, the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Minneapolis-Moline Tractor Company, Case Tractor Company, Oliver Farm Equipment Company, Sutton Refrigeration Company.

We are pleased to salute these manufacturing members of our Brotherhood and the hundreds of thousands more engaged in similar occupations in cities all over the United States and Canada.

The next time you enjoy an automobile ride, or a home-cooked meal, clean, freshly-washed clothing, or a good TV show, give a thought to the Brother and Sister unionists in the manufacturing field without whose daily work, these routine pleasures could never exist.

Wiring for Chrysler "Imperial" is shown being assembled on conveyor at Whitaker.

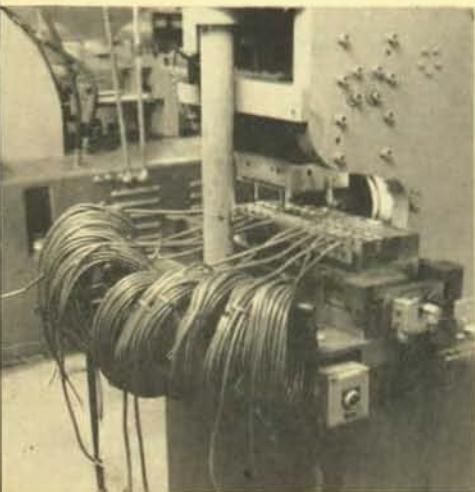




Lady member crimps terminals on attachment cords to be installed in Hotpoint and Vendo machines. Factory is located in St. Louis, Mo.



Well lighted, properly aired plant makes working conditions pleasant for women making transmitter and receiving electronic harnesses, Collins Radio.



Close-up of intricate moulding machine operated by members of Local 545. Labor-management relations are good.



Plastic-coated hold downs for automobile batteries, one of the many electrical items manufactured in 65,000 square foot plant.

Battery hold downs move through curing oven on conveyor hooks. Double row of lights provide curing phase.



A gentle nudge on foot pedal stamps terminals for wiring. Electrical products manufactured here will join other parts to make up variety of appliances.

With the Ladies



Keeping Your Family Alive and Well

Recently I had occasion to visit a doctor's office. There I saw a pamphlet entitled "Patterns of Disease and Accidents" published by a drug company for the information of the medical profession.

As I waited to see the doctor, I jotted down some notes which I thought might be interesting and beneficial to the ladies who read this page. Why? Because the first job of every wife and mother—her number 1 duty, is to keep her family alive and well. The more she knows about the things which harm them, the better equipped she is to cope with those things.

First, let's look at the accident picture.

In 1955 there were 93,443 accidental deaths of which 64,690 were incurred by men. Chances at birth that a man will lose his life in an accident before the age of 65 are 4 in 100. This figure is more than twice the chance of death from pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis and diabetes combined.

For the past 10 years, an average of 93,000 persons have died in accidents annually.

Accidents, the fourth leading cause of death, are responsible for 6 percent of all deaths in the United States. Among persons 1 to 36 years of age, they are the leading cause of death.



Let's take a look at the accident rate as the percent of all deaths at various age levels as projected in a recent survey. Let's see what accidents can do to our children.

Under 1 year—3.1 percent of all deaths were caused by accidents.

In the age group *1 to 4 years*, 28.7 percent of all deaths were caused by accidents.

In the age group *5 to 9 years*, the percentage rose again to 38.9 percent.

And in the *10-14 year* group, the percentage soared to 44.5 percent.

In the *15-19 year* group, the percent of all deaths from accidents mounted to 55.2 percent.

In the ages *20-24*, the rate remained high but did drop to 50.3 percent.

In the *25-29* age group the rate is 36.4 percent.

In the *30-34* age group the percentage is 25.8 percent.

We'll have some comment to make on this later but for now, let's continue our survey of the accident picture. Needless to say and fortunately, all persons involved in accidents are not killed. For every person who is killed, 100 are injured.

In 1956, 95,000 persons died in accidents and 9,500,000 were injured. Here's the breakdown on the deaths and injuries:

Type of Accident Deaths	Injuries
Motor Vehicle ..	40,000 1,400,000
Home	27,700 4,200,000
Work	11,300 1,900,000
Public Places ...	16,000 2,000,000
Total	95,000 9,500,000

You might like to know something about the states with the best and worst safety records. The geographic pattern of accidental death rates is largely determined by the death rate from motor vehicle accidents. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in the Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada—was more than twice the figure for the New England or Middle Atlantic States. Consequently the Mountain States had the highest total accidental death rates, and ranked poorest in safety.

Nevada had the poorest safety rec-

ord of the 48, and the State of New Jersey the best. Here's the lineup of the 48, so you may check the record of your state. New Jersey (1); Rhode Island (2); New York (3); Connecticut (4); Maryland (5); Illinois (6); Pennsylvania (7); New Hampshire (8); Wisconsin (9); Minnesota (10); Tennessee (11); California (12); Massachusetts (13); Ohio (14); Vermont (15); Virginia (16); Michigan (17); Maine (18); Washington (19); Delaware (20); North Carolina (21); Utah (22); West Virginia (23); Louisiana (24); South Carolina (25); Indiana (26); Nebraska (27); Alabama (28); Texas (29); Iowa and Colorado (30)—these two had identical records; North Dakota (31); Mississippi (32); Oregon (33); Georgia (34); Florida (35); Arkansas (36); Missouri (37); South Dakota (38); Kentucky (39); Oklahoma (40); Kansas (41); Arizona (42); New Mexico (43); Idaho (44); Wyoming (45); Montana (46) and Nevada (47).

Next our readers may be interested in knowing which room in their house is the most dangerous. I would have presumed that kitchen or bathroom would have been first in line for this distinction but surveys prove that almost 53 percent of all fatal home accidents occur in the bedroom. This figure is nearly 3½ times greater than the accident rate in the next



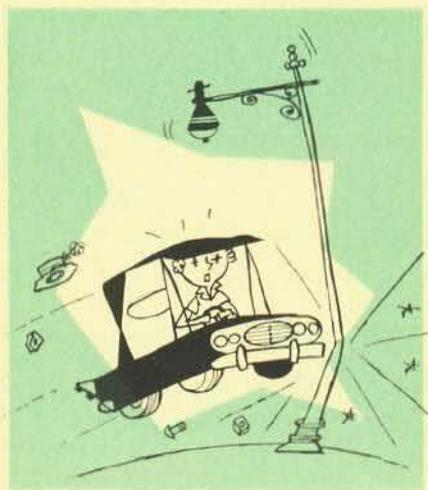
most dangerous area, the living and dining rooms.

Here's the breakdown—52.6 percent of all home accidents occur in the bedroom, with falls accounting for 21.3 percent; fire—13.7 percent; poisoning—3.1 percent; suffocation—11.7 percent; and other causes 2.8 percent.

Living and dining room accidents account for 15.5 percent of home deaths, with falls again leading as a cause (9.4 percent).

The survey shows that 14.5 percent of all fatal home accidents occur in the kitchen; 5 percent in the bathroom and 5.7 percent on stairways.

The next set of statistics should prove most interesting to the mothers among us. Over 14,000 children lost their lives in accidents in 1955. For each child who was killed, 100 to 150 were injured and at least 10 were



permanently disabled. This is a terrible and frightening group of statistics. Your child could so easily have been among them, or could be a statistic in next year's survey.

Let's take a look at some more figures and discover what accidents robbed the above 14,000 children of their lives.

Falls are the most frequent type of accident and account for 39 percent of all accidental injuries.

Next come Blows and Collisions, which accounted for 29 percent, the next highest figure.

Cutting and Piercing accidents were next with 12 percent, followed by Bites accounting for 6 percent of all accidental injuries.

Poisoning by Ingestion was next—5 percent, followed by Burns—3 percent; Crushing—3 percent; Foreign Bodies—2 percent and Unknown—1 percent.

We could give many more statistics on accidents, if space would permit. We believe sufficient figures have been given here to set our women to thinking and to acting—on how to keep their families alive and unharmed.

Here are a few suggestions. More men are killed in accidents than

Summertime is Picnic Time

Summer isn't summer without picnics. Here are some hearty picnic dishes.

Lots of folks like one hot dish even on a picnic. Here's a quickie recipe for good

BAKED BEANS

Grease a shallow 1-quart baking dish, or individual casseroles.

Mix together

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup ketchup	2 tablespoons brown sugar
3 tablespoons minced onion	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons molasses	2 drops tabasco sauce

Thoroughly blend into

2 cups (1-lb. can) baked beans

Pour into baking dish. Arrange on top 4 slices bacon

Bake at 375 degrees F. 20 to 30 minutes. 4 servings.

(Hint: Wrap your hot casserole in several layers of newspaper. It will keep hot for hours.)

DUTCH POTATO SALAD

Cook and cube

4 medium size (about 1 lb.) potatoes (about 3 cups, cubed)

Meanwhile, hard-cook and cut into eighths

3 eggs

While eggs and potatoes are cooking, dice and panbroil

6 slices bacon

Prepare

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup (about 1 medium-size) minced onion

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced cucumber

Place into a large bowl and toss potatoes, eggs, bacon, onion and cucumber together lightly with a fork. Add a mixture of

1 teaspoon salt

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

Thoroughly but carefully blend in

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup salad dressing or mayonnaise

Sprinkle salad with paprika

Cover salad and store in refrigerator at least 1 hour before serving.

women. There are two special things to remember when you send your man off to work in the morning. Don't send him out angry or hurt because of unpleasant or bitter words passed between you and him. Many, many accidents are caused because men are angry or preoccupied, driving to work or working at a dangerous job. Sometimes people are too worked up to work carefully. That is when they are prone to accidents. Don't you be the cause of an accident to anyone in your family.

Second, start your family off to work with a good breakfast inside so that so fortified they will be alert to the dangers about them.

The statistics quoted here indicate the tremendous loss of life caused by accidents on the highway. Many of these are caused by, or involve teenagers.

Be sure your children, when the time comes for them to learn to drive, are taught properly and that safety is stressed. Show them good example. Too many teenage drivers speed, are careless and otherwise break the law, because they've watched Mom and Pop do the same thing. Teach your children proper regard for horse-

power and if they refuse to accept it, then be firm—"No driving till they're 21." They'll hate you for it, but at least they'll live to become of age.

Now about those household accidents. Make a safety check of your home. Take a look in your bedroom, the room in which the highest number of falls and other accidents takes place. Eliminate hazards.

Check up on the things in your home that could harm your children. Watch that medicine chest! Remember curious little minds and prying little hands can seek out and find danger—and death, if you their mother who owes them safety and protection are negligent.

Teach little ones early to stay out of the street. Teach them to mind early and you won't have to be on constant guard. Remember wholesome discipline is important in every home and is a great contributing factor to safety for children.

Start your campaign today and watch your children grow to maturity, and your husband to a ripe, old age—because they have a mother and wife who cares enough to be safe!

See you next month.

'New Look' in House Power

(Continued from page 18)

the winter it heats the air to any degree of comfort in the home. It takes the heat which is present in nature in the air, well water, or earth and transfers it into the home.

All that the home owner needs to do—whatever the outside temperature—is set the thermostat to the desired temperature. The heat pump acts accordingly.

Save in the Long Run

For the present, the cost of such a unit is a little more than the larger and more bulky unit powered by another fuel. However, in the long run, it is believed the advantages of the heat pump outweigh the possibilities of other so-called "convenient" fuels.

There is a substantial savings in the cost of installing such a unit as the heat pump. The savings made in space is a bonus for every functional-minded home owner, also. There is a savings when one considers that a chimney is not necessary and the savings tallied in the lack of maintenance costs is considerable. There are no moving parts in such a unit to go out of order, either. There is no chimney to clean or repair, nor does the furnace have to be repeatedly cleaned out.

The savings in the cost of cleaning the home is also substantially reduced. The efficiency of heating by electricity will also mean money in the pocket. Another point which is well worth mentioning is the fact that with such a system as the heat pump, certain areas of the home, known as "zones," may be controlled individually and thus save the cost of heating or cooling an entire area for the sake of a small place which is actually being utilized.

The use of electrical space heating also means that the electric rate for all of the other electric uses in the home will be lowered.

Take all of these "pennies-in-the-pocket" advantages and add them on to the superiority of having a uniform temperature in your

home from floor to ceiling, the safety of no fumes or flames, plus the cleanliness and healthfulness, and you should agree that the heat pump is the brightest answer to your home heating-cooling needs.

The accelerated use of electricity in the home will naturally mean a larger electric bill. However, aside from the fact that this bill will incorporate the costs of many other "unnecessary" items, the average cost per kilowatt hour will decrease approximately 12 percent in the next few years.

Don't Forget to Insulate!

One very important item to remember in the utilization of such a system as the heat pump is the

insulation. Just as a refrigerator must be properly insulated in order to conserve the cold and cut down costs of operation, so also must the home be properly insulated against unnecessary costs. Electrical contractors advise that the home should be insulated with a ratio of 6 by 4 by 2. This means that there should be at least six inches of insulation in the ceiling, four in the outer walls and two in the floor.

A Case Study

In a recent survey of an electrically heated home, the magazine *Qualified Contractor* reports the following:

"This home is a brick veneer residence with 1,672 square feet of heated area. It is insulated according to our instructions.

"There is no chimney on this residence which alone saved considerable expense when the house was constructed.

"Over the past 12 months the entire electric bill—and you must remember that this included lighting, hot water heating, cooking and the usual appliances and such, as well as heating—was \$440.24.

"A total of 23,000 kwh were used during this 12-month period.

"The owners are very happy with operating costs and are more than pleased with the operation itself."

The aforementioned home had gone through its third season of heating when this survey was made.

Old and New Homes Alike

And so the movement to more comfortable, efficient living goes on, thanks to the new look on progress which has been stimulated by both the coal and the electric industry. More and more people are finding that the cheapest way is not always the best way, especially when it means extra expense taken up by space, maintenance and cleaning bills. New home buyers are looking for the house which is properly insulated and built to handle the efficiency of heating "coal by wire." Those who have purchased older homes with the intention of "doing them over" are making a part of their renovation,

Pedal Power



Tim Powers of Chicago, veteran electrician at Riverview Park, rides a bicycle on his daily round of duties at the world's largest amusement center. Tim, a member of I.B.E.W. L. U. 134, whose age is well over 85, finds cycling saves time and helps him keep young. High in the background looms Riverview's popular entertainment attractions, Aladdin's Castle fun house and the Pair-O-Chutes ride.

electrical heating, a must. They are happy to do away with dirty furnaces that need constant attention and unsightly radiators and pipes which are eye sores to the decor of an attractive room.

The slogan, "coal by wire," is catching on throughout the nation and the attractive, economical advantages of the present in complete electrification of homes is outdone only by a future which means added convenience and even lower costs.

(Our thanks to Mr. Michael Widman of the United Mine Workers for some of the material used in this article.)

The Boy in The White House

(Continued from page 25)

was nominated through the efforts of a strong western contingent whose enthusiasm, though misdirected, was well meant. And so it was to be, after the election in 1900, that McKinley and his Rough Rider running mate made the trip back to Washington.

In September of the following year McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Roosevelt was immediately sworn in as President of the United States. The scrawny lad who had wheezed from asthma, kept dead mice in his bureau—the man who had raced the Harvard Square in gaudy attire, punched cattle, led cavalry and traveled over the world was now at the apex of his career.

Controversial Actions

Much of what he achieved as a tenant on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., may be read in the history books. One may be certain that his controversial actions, adolescent whims and devil-may-care personality were not left on the doorstep of the White House. In 1902 he blasted loose at the financial giants in the United States when he attacked the Northern Securities Company, a holding company designed to avoid the restrictions on monopoly in the Sherman Anti-Trust

Act. The company was declared illegal.

Probably the best example of his foresight came in his treatment of labor problems. During the anthracite coal strike of 1902 he personally "interfered" as a mediator. It was his opinion that the growth of industry in the recent years had necessitated a new outlook on the labor question and that human rights, large and small, must be paramount in the minds of all. This illustrates, best of all, Roosevelt's change in thinking on certain issues. During the Homestead Strike and earlier, in regard to the Haymarket conflict,

Roosevelt had shown an antagonistic disposition toward the will and ways of the laboring class. Perhaps this could best be understood by his ignorance of such matters earlier in his career.

His policies regarding conservation while President are still considered worthwhile policy. The national forests increased from 43 million acres to 194 million acres. The Reclamation Act of 1902 turned the arid plains of our country into virtual gardens.

The man in the White House was well-liked and in 1904 was re-elected by the largest majority ever shown in a Presidential election. His foreign policy regarding a world in which the balance of power was shifting precariously toward war was one which is still advocated by political strategists—the maintenance of a military machine as a preventative against all-out hostility.

Backed Taft

In 1908 Roosevelt retired and backed the next President, William Howard Taft, who had been his Secretary of War. He left Washington for the wilds of Africa where he carried out numerous scientific missions. He once again traveled Europe, argued with the Pope, and returned to New York to engage in State political skirmishes.

The boisterous man with the flute-like voice had traveled hard and fast. But, perhaps his destiny had designed such a journey for he was allowed but 61 years to complete the trip. He became ill in February, 1918 and as a result became deaf in one ear. Later that same year he contracted inflammatory rheumatism. His active life slowly ebbed away and on the morning of January 6, 1919, he died.

Whatever his generation or the generations which followed considered him, for truly he was a controversial man, one thing is certain: he was a cowboy, a hunter, a police chief, a leader of men and a President. To all boys, of all ages, he was, and will remain their hero—just what they always wanted to be.

Who is this?



The young man pictured above on the right is now one of our International Representatives. The reason the young fellow on the left resembles him so closely is because he is his twin brother.

He hails from Chicago where he was initiated in L. U. 1359, but his work as an International Representative embraced the Fourth District and now the I. O.

Who is he?

the I. O.
Assistants to President Freeman in
ber of I. U. 1359, Chicago, now an
Answer: Russell H. Olson, mem-

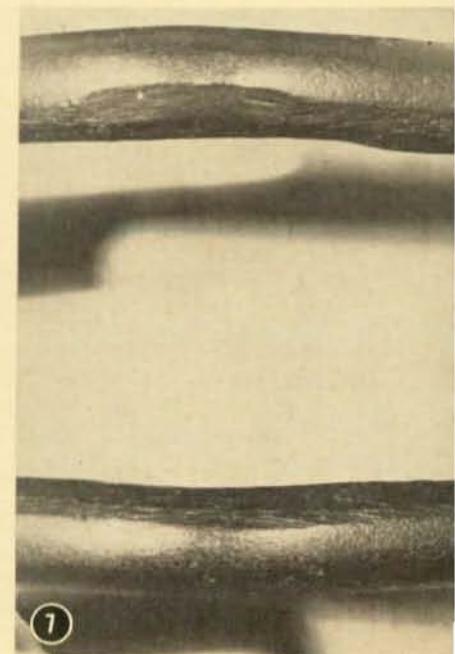
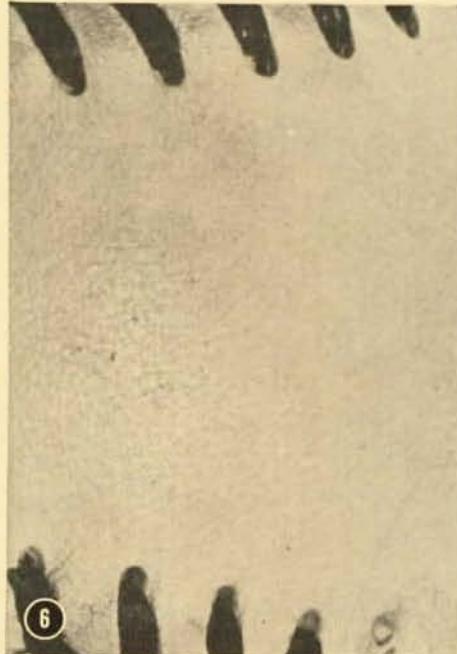
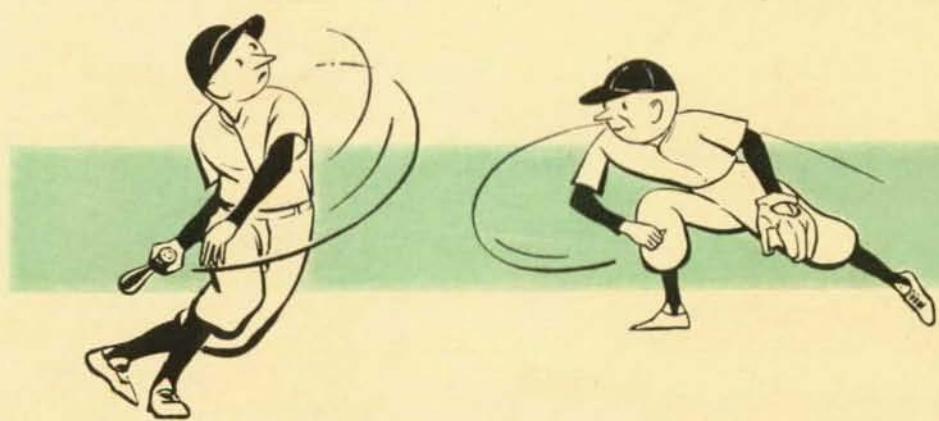
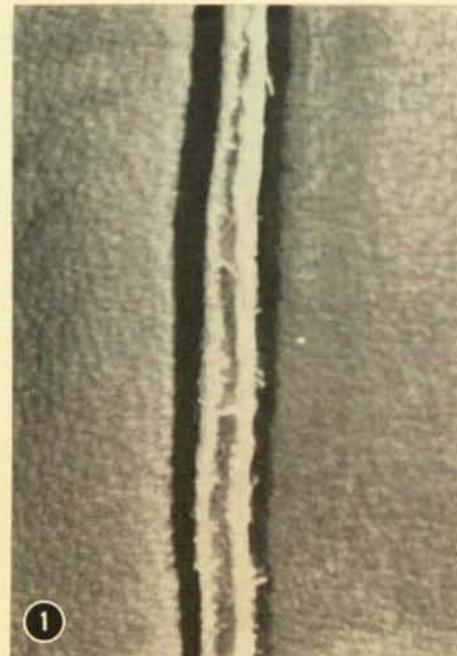
QUIZZICAL FACETS OF THE DIAMOND

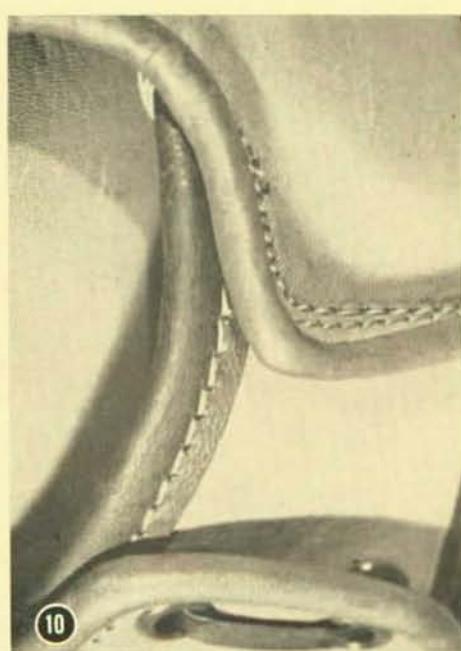
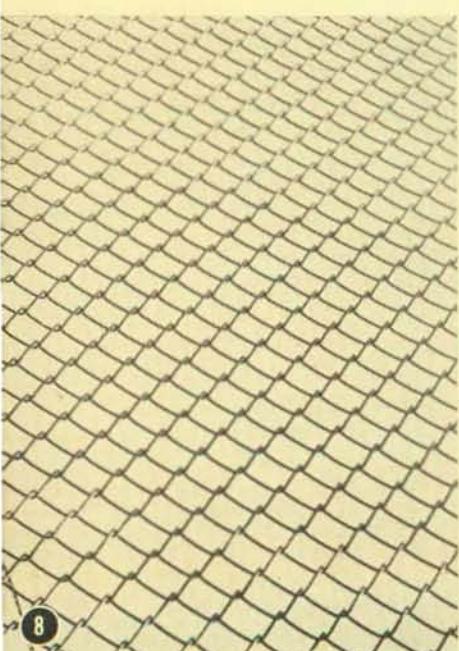
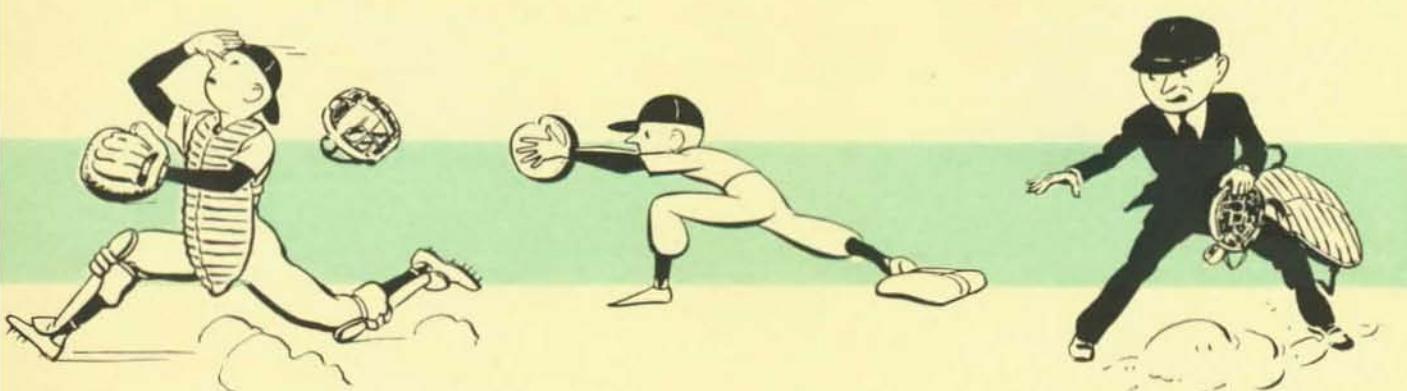
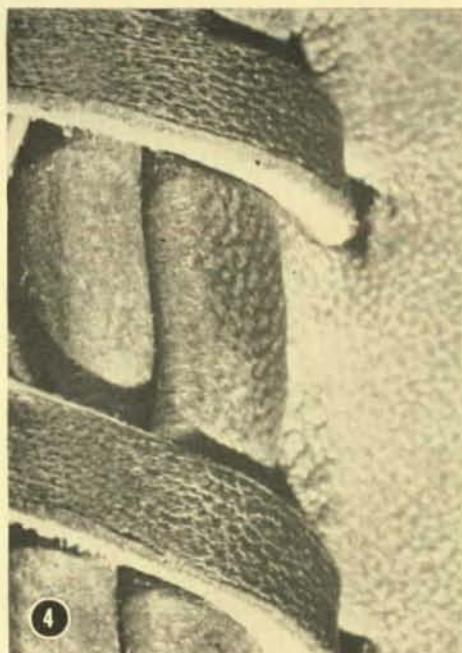
For all Americans the only diamond without a flaw is the baseball diamond. Nobody looks for trouble (except, maybe the umpire) around the holiest of American gems, the baseball-and-bat-set diamond.

Hardly any of us grow up without fingering all of the paraphernalia of the game, whether it be the dime store baseball of the early sandlot days or the five-cent coke bottle heaved at the umpire of our later days in the bleachers. But maybe we haven't been examining those gloves, bats, balls and odds and ends with the same care we lavish on the karat-type diamonds.

How many of the many facets of the sand and bleacher variety can you spot after the camera's eye has blown them up giant size?

(See page 77 for answers)





What My Local Means To Me

Recently, L. U. 494, Milwaukee, Wisconsin sponsored an essay contest for its members. The subject of the contest was "What My Local Means to Me."

Business Manager E. J. Fransway arranged to have the essays judged by one of the professors at the University of Wisconsin.

We thought our members might like to read some of the essays submitted.

Here is the No. 1 Winner which was submitted by Brother John J. Pinchar.

WHAT LOCAL 494 MEANS TO ME

Who are we, and what are we, the members of 494? Just a list of names of Johns, and Joes, and Harrys, and Warrens, or are we a list of card numbers, 42966, 75443, 88664? Yes, we are both names and numbers on the records, but we are more than that. And didn't you always feel that you were more than a name and a number in the local?

Let's look at the members. Stand them up in front of a mirror and what do you see, a group of men that look like workers. Look at their hands, rough, calloused, broken fingernails, cuts and bruises. You can tell they have all been fighting the same battle. Physical appearance doesn't tie this group together, one fellow looks as serious as a doctor, the fellow next to him like a comedian. One man is old and bent, walks with a limp, next to him is a man as snappy as a soldier on parade. Thin ones and fat ones; cigarette, cigar, and pipe smokers;—brother, this group has variety. Did you say brother, brother? Say, that's the key to this amalgamation.

Did you know when you said "brother" all these differences in physical appearance fell away, all the differences in economic status, all the differences in technical skill, these all disappeared. Yes, we are all brothers in 494. Now don't misunderstand me, I don't mean that when you say "brother" a physical change overcomes you. No, brother, the change is not physical, it is in your heart.

We of 494 are members of a brotherhood joined together to help one another gain a just share of the happiness in this life. This brotherhood is one of equality. All members are treated alike and benefit together, as well as share obligations together. Everything we undertake as a project is for the good of the entire brotherhood. This equality is our strength.

We are a group of individuals working for our families. As individuals we have as many differences, physical, mental, and spiritual as can be imagined. Yet, with all our individuality and independence, that great bond of equality in brotherhood is the greatest strength in our organization.

Jesus himself taught the lesson of equality in the parable of the workers in the vineyard. The parable tells of the owner agreeing to pay the workers hired at the eleventh hour the same wages as those hired in the morning. The workers who worked longer objected to the latecomers receiving the same wages, yet the owner said he made a bargain with them and all are to get equal pay.

The Declaration of Independence declares all men to be equal. The Constitution of the United States was written to give all men equality. This spirit of equality and brotherhood is what Local 494 means to me.

Following is the essay which took second prize, submitted by Brother Edward A. Malloy.

WHAT LOCAL 494 MEANS TO ME

Local 494 means many things to me. It means an organization of which I can claim a part, beginning with a modern and impressive headquarters on Wisconsin Avenue and ending with the "494 RELAY" delivered to my home once a month.

Between these two limits are the lights illuminating the building, the confidence established by the huge glass doors upon entering and the neat meeting hall with all of its modern conveniences. The second floor offices represent all that can be desired in a well-run organization. The simplicity of combining the new with the old can be seen at a glance. The friendliness of the open doors of the various offices represents a close coordination between the member with a problem and the business agent with an answer.

Our local also represents the services available to me as a member. Among those are the various school courses offered during the year, the instructional films shown as they become available. Others are the sick benefit plan, the pension plan and life insurance policies. There are social functions such as the annual dance and the political activities which range from donating a dollar toward a political fund to active personal participation to help candidates on toward victory.

These things are very important. But to me the most important of them are the actual personal participation in official functions of the union.

In my early years as a member of Local 494 I was just an average "so I've got to pay my dues" member. Let the other fellow do it was my creed. I was not an asset to the organization.

Through the years as I remember, there is a vague recollection of remarks, half truths and impressions left behind by others that things were not as they should be. I was curious. I wanted to know more.

How to find out? Become active! Attend meetings! I began to attend meetings.

Soon afterward, voicing an opinion from the floor at meetings seemed quite simple. From others around me I was left with the impression of the finer things represented by the union.

Then I was asked to fill the steward's job of the group I worked with. Being a steward lets one get closer to the union. The steward is able to see many of the problems confronting the member, how the problems are processed and finally settled.

This brought home an important point. How would things be without Local 494. Stories the old-timers tell did much to verify how things might be without the union.

Being active within our local also means new friends. It means the chance to be on committees, to express the opinion of other members, to promote policy, to hold official positions. It means to carry on where others left off and someday to have someone carry on where I left off.

This is what Local 494 means to me.

The Danbury Hatters Case

(Continued from page 11)

... but you will spend more and still you will not unionize my plant!" His face paled and his freckles were more prominent. The German dialect became pronounced in his excitement.

Loewe was a stubborn man and he was ready for a fight. Other non-union hat companies were prepared to back Loewe financially for his oncoming struggle. Charles Merritt, head of the C. H. Merritt Hat Company, joined his close friend, Loewe, and various other anti-union manufacturers, to organize the Anti-Boycott Association. This combine hoped to obliterate the effective union label.

The war was now in full swing. Loewe hired strikebreakers; the union countered with the boycott. The next year Loewe lost over \$17,000 in business.

Then Loewe made a decisive move: he claimed that unions should be considered a combination. As such, they would be in direct violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. One section of this Act claimed triple damages for anyone injured by such a combination.

Then, Loewe had papers served which attached the bank accounts of 248 members of the Hatters Union in Danbury, Bethel, and Norwalk. In Connecticut all civil suits could be instigated by attaching the funds and property of the defendants. In addition, his Federal suit asked for \$240,000 in damages. Loewe had estimated his losses in trade at \$80,000.

The Hatters of Connecticut were

stunned by this turn of events. Their homes and life savings were being seized. The once peaceful town of Danbury, Connecticut now seethed with discontent. What started out to be a simple battle for the fair wages and working conditions enjoyed by many members of their craft in other plants, had turned into a struggle for survival.

As the court battles began, the Hatters charged that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was not applicable to the boycott. This point became the nucleus of the case for labor. In 1906, a Federal District Court agreed with the Hatters.

The night of the decision was a night of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the Danbury hat makers. But the hapless hatters did not rejoice for long. Loewe carried the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the previous judgment was reversed in 1908. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act *did* apply, according to its decree.

This was not the final blow for the Hatters, however. In 1909, the large group of defendants, charged by Loewe to have "individual liability for the unlawful acts of the Unions," went on trial. The prosecution attempted to establish that Loewe's workers were forced to strike, that the boycott was an insidious plot, and that the union members had been forewarned that their actions would bring court action. The Hatters' attorneys tried desperately to exonerate individual members of the union, but to no avail.

In 1910, a courtroom sat agast as Judge Platt charged the jury not to decide the innocence of the defendants. He had already decided their guilt! "The only question, therefore, with which you can properly concern yourself is the matter of damages," he said. The jury of farmers had no alternative but to return a verdict of "Guilty."

A mob of "scabs," strikebreakers, and union-haters jumped to their feet with a deafening applause for the decision.

The Hatters then took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals but their plight received no mercy. In 1912, the Court judged against the unionists for the sum of \$252,130.00!

Dietrich Loewe was now a broken man with his company in the hands of the bankers. He insisted on immediate, full payment of the judgment. His attorneys began proceedings to foreclose on the property of the defendants.

The bleak, drab winter of 1915 did little for the sad hearts of the frightened people of Danbury. The children seldom played. Many of their parents were unable to work. Their homes, threatened with foreclosure, were haunted by the merciless pangs of hunger.

And then came a miracle—a miracle of brotherhood! The American Federation of Labor, in its 1915 convention, adopted a resolution which urged union men throughout the land to contribute an hour's wages to the Hatters' cause. Workingmen, the nation over, came to the aid of their fellow unionists and the bill, which had cost labor \$421,477, was paid. The organized effort of many had

given new life to those few who were in such dire straits.

Dietrich Loewe died an impoverished man. His monumental claims against the union—just to satiate his vain desire for a non-union shop—had merely gone to pay for the business reversals of his ruined company. He spent his last years on charity and died, sick, and on the verge of blindness in 1935.

The stubborn refutation of organized labor by Dietrich Loewe had been an attempt to subjugate a helpless, unorganized labor force. He had believed, wrongly, that the unions were attempting to run his business. Such was not the case. They merely wanted a standard living wage for their workers.

Grandson Joined

Indeed, what a different page of history could have been written had D. E. Loewe and Company agreed to carry on an intelligent, constructive relationship between labor and management. Surely his grandson must have held to this view or he would not have joined the United Hatters himself.

The Danbury Hatters Case was a magnificent defeat for labor. True, they lost large sums of money. True, they suffered terribly at the hands of the courts. But they had proved the benevolence of a united effort of organized labor, engendered by a strong federation of unions.

Hedges

(Continued from page 35)

French Revolution, they would undoubtedly find many reasons why this great republic should be grateful to organized labor. They would recall labor's service in instituting the public school system; they would remember the long uphill fight to end the sweatshop, to abolish child labor, to get factory inspection, to bring workmen's compensation; they would describe the gradual shortening of the workday from 12 to 10 to 9 to 8 hours. Much of the thing we call civilization has been wrested from reluctant materialism by the organized labor movement.

More recently, too, the social historian would discover to us the debt America owes to organized labor in the great reforms of the last decade. Collective bargaining is now a national policy. Social security is now a fact, defended as an essential policy by conservatives as well as liberals. Full employment is accepted by all enlightened persons of every political party as the only social goal capable of unifying democracy and saving our daily getting and spending from absolute insanity.

Do the Obvious

But democratic society is notably forgetful. If labor is to hold public confidence, it will probably have to do more obvious things—of lesser importance. If present trends continue, here are some of the things labor will probably do:

1. Close the gap between labor and the intellectual. This gap has always been apparent, and has widened, if anything, in England and America since the defection of Ramsay MacDonald.
2. Find a way to protect the general public in strikes which arise out of jurisdictional disputes.
3. Learn to reveal its more inward, more ideal nature to those who see it not as a fraternity or as a cooperative society, but as a war machine.
4. Get the work ideal—the creative function—accepted as the standard of value.
5. Talk less about rights and more about service and responsibilities.

Alaska

(Continued from page 8)

realize that while her eastern side borders Canada, her western half lies in the same longitude as the Hawaiian Islands. While four time zones cross the entire present 48 States, three zones cross Alaska. (Thus while New York lies in zone seven, Alaska is in time zone one.)

To traverse all of this great expanse, Alaska has about a dozen airlines. There is a railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. The Alaska

highway runs through Canada and into Alaska to as far north as Fairbanks, so that some shipping comes in by truck. But ship and air transportation, which is more expensive, have been relied upon in development of Alaska. Thus transportation helps keep prices high (wages are high, too). And prices are very high indeed, with cost of food in Fairbanks alone being more than 50 percent higher than in Seattle, Washington.

Let's turn for a while now to I.B.E.W. membership in the nation's newest state. As of December 1957, there were approximately 1000 IBEW members located in four of the largest cities. At Fairbanks, the northernmost air center on the continent, there are two mixed local unions. Local 1547 in Anchorage, Alaska's biggest city (which may soon become another oil center similar to Houston), boasts a membership of more than 600.

At Ketchikan, a mixed local has about 100 members, while a smaller, inside, outside and utility local union is located at Juneau, the capital, where people are mostly government workers.

Upturn Seen

We venture to prophesy that with the advent of Alaska as our 49th State, IBEW membership is due for a big upturn way up north.

That about sums up the story of Alaska, the great country, as we know it at present. But this story tells only a beginning, for the real telling of the saga of Alaska—the 49th state—belongs to the wonderful promising future.

Rockland County

(Continued from page 30)

alive some 153,900 cubic yards of concrete, 14,610 tons of reinforcing steel and 59,250 tons of structural steel into the graceful Tappan Zee Bridge that will have a significant effect on the communities it links together—particularly wide-open Rockland County.

(We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Business Manager Pat Damiani of L. U. 363 for the material and pictures for this article.)

Department of

RESEARCH and EDUCATION



Be an Informed Member

A GREAT deal is being said these days about what's wrong with American trade unions. A lot of people are proposing some pretty drastic cures for our ills—real and imagined. But most people, at least those not out strictly to "get" unions, agree that much of the trouble can be blamed on member apathy, a reluctance on the part of the rank-and-file to take an active part in the affairs of their union. It's easier to "let George do it." But the fact is, a union's strength depends upon the loyalty and the active participation of its rank and file. There's no doubt many of organized labor's problems could be solved by a re-dedication on the part of every member of the IBEW and other unions to the ideals and the work of the trade union movement. And only by being informed and active can a member protect his stake in the union.

Leonard Sayles and George Strauss in their book, "The Local Union: Its Place in the Industrial Plant," said that almost every worker they interviewed in making their study, was "sold" on his union. He was convinced he needed it for protection against arbitrary management action, and for gaining economic security. But the authors said that what they called the "nickel in the slot" attitude was prevalent among local union members. They put their dues money in and hoped something came out. But they were no more willing to exceed the minimum requirements for membership, said the authors of this study, than they were to report for work earlier than required. Many other persons, including the McClellan Senate Investigating Committee, have taken note of this same attitude.

Why does this apathy exist? There are many reasons, of course. And it is not a problem of trade unions alone. The same reluctance to accept the responsibilities that go with membership is all too prevalent throughout society—in churches, in government, and elsewhere.

For one thing, there are countless other demands on a union member's time and hundreds of activities vying for his free hours. But nothing a

local member does will bring greater returns than active union membership—good concrete returns that benefit him and his family.

There may be a tendency, especially on the part of newer union members, to take for granted the things done for them and won for them by their union. They may have forgotten or not even know of the great battles laboring men fought in the past to win decent working and living conditions. And because these gains are taken for granted, there is no close personal identification with the trade union.

Perhaps, too, some union members are influenced by the widespread at-

tacks on organized labor, simply because they're not familiar with the true story of what trade unions have done and are doing. They may not be convinced of the full value of union membership, and joined only because it was convenient.

What, then, is the answer to this problem? What can you, as a member of the IBEW, do? Basically, it boils down to living up fully to the pledge you took when you became a member of the IBEW to "... further the purposes for which the IBEW is instituted... bear true allegiance to it and not sacrifice its interest in any manner." This pledge carries with it

(Continued on Page 77)

LIVING COSTS CLIMB TO NEW ALL TIME PEAK!

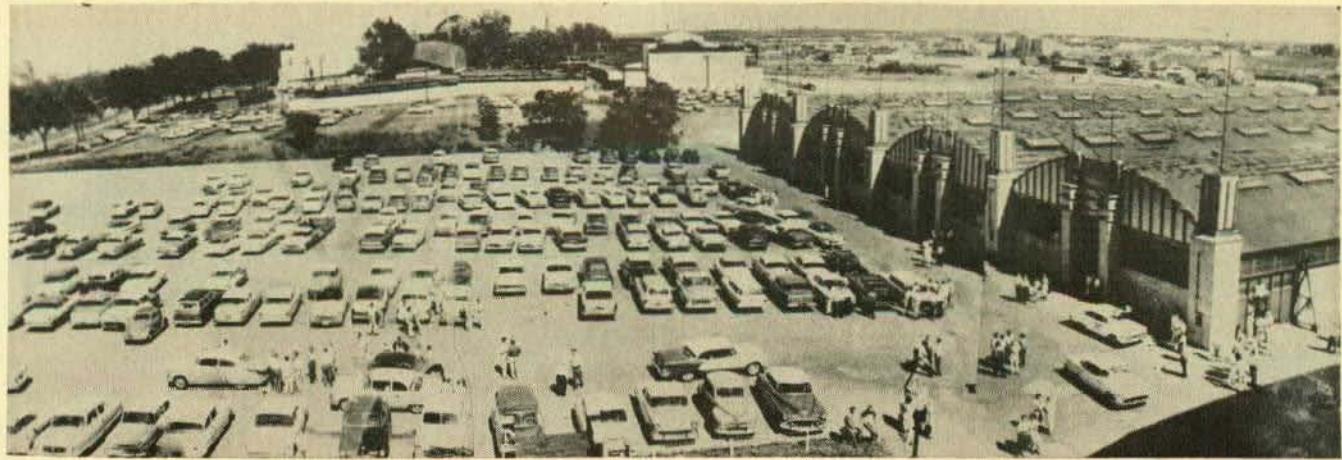
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—U. S. AVERAGE

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
(Average 1947 to 1949 = 100)

Date Month	Year	All Items Combined	Food	Apparel	Housing	Rent Only
June	1949	102.0	101.1	99.5	102.7	104.8
June	1950	101.8	100.5	96.5	104.9	108.7
June	1951	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7
June	1952	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6
June	1953	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3
June	1954	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3
June	1955	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4
June	1956	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	132.5
June	1957	120.2	116.2	106.6	125.5	135.0
July	1957	120.8	117.4	106.5	125.5	135.2
August	1957	121.0	117.9	106.6	125.7	135.4
September	1957	121.1	117.0	107.3	126.3	135.7
October	1957	121.1	116.4	107.7	126.6	136.0
November	1957	121.6	116.0	107.9	126.8	136.3
December	1957	121.6	116.1	107.6	127.0	136.7
January	1958	122.3	118.2	106.9	127.1	136.8
February	1958	122.5	118.7	106.8	127.3	137.0
March	1958	123.3	120.8	106.8	127.5	137.1
April	1958	123.5	121.6	106.7	127.7	137.3
May	1958	123.6	121.6	106.7	127.8	137.5
June	1958	123.7	121.6	106.7	127.8	137.7

NOTE: Increase in "ALL ITEMS" for past 12 months was 3.5 Index Points or 2.9%.

June 1958 brought 20th advance in last 22 months—since August 1956!



This picture shows the east exhibition building of the St. Louis Arena group at 5700 Oakland Ave., located in southwest St. Louis, where the biennial election of Local No. 1 was held. Ample parking space was provided the voters and with twenty five voting machines it was a pleasure to vote.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Efficiency, Speed Mark

Election of Local 1

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—On Saturday June 21, Local Union No. 1 held its biennial election of officers in the St. Louis Arena building 5700 Oakland Avenue in southwest St. Louis. The polls opened at 6:00 a.m. and closed at 6:00 p.m. with about 2900

members casting their ballots for their favorite candidates.

Twenty five new and modern voting machines were obtained for this occasion. The election was conducted under the supervision of 12 judges and tellers previously elected to handle this important job.

The voting ran smoothly throughout the day with most of the voters taking advantage of the early opening of the polls which enabled them

to head for their weekend cottages and fishing camps on the many rivers and lakes within a short driving distance from the voting place. While some voters required help in getting to the polls due to being incapacitated from illness or accidents one member left his new bride of a few hours to cast his ballot for his favorite candidates. After the polls closed at 6:00 p.m. it was just a short wait while the voting machines were sealed and tabulated and then the announcement was made of the results of the days voting. The results showed that the present officers headed by business manager Paul Nolte were re-elected with the exception of two "A" members and one "C" member of the executive board.

Ten members from a field of 29 candidates were elected as delegates to the convention.

The following named members are



Left: International Vice President Frank Jacobs takes time out after voting to discuss some important electrical business with Harry MacDonald, a member of Local No. 58, Detroit. MacDonald is in St. Louis as superintendent engineer for Albert Kahn and Associates, architects and engineers on the new 50 million dollar Chrysler auto plant now under construction in greater St. Louis, under the jurisdiction of Local No. 1. Right: Bob Puto, a "BA" member of Local No. 1 employed at the Frank Adam Electric Company was married Saturday afternoon but took time out from his wedding reception to visit the polls and cast his ballot for his favorite candidates. Bob cut quite a figure in his summer formal attire. Marty Williams on right is teller at the polls.



your elected officers of Local No. 1 for the next two years.

President Lee Bruns, Vice President Norman Dennison, Recording Secretary Francis Schmidt, Financial Secretary Leo J. Hennessey, Treasurer John Muffler, Business Manager Paul E. Nolte, Executive Board—Class "A"—George Bresnan (new member), Jim Hartman (new member), Jack Hasting (re-elected); Executive Board—Class "C"—Emmett Gibson (new member), Walter Lundt (re-elected); Examining Board—Class "A" — Al Dahlheimer (re-elected), Henry Schad (re-elected); Examining Board — Classes "C" — Charles Raymond (re-elected).

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P.S.

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New Construction Big Boost to Omaha Local

L. U. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Progress in the Omaha area has been good during the winter months, and we have been fortunate with more work coming our way all the time. S.A.C. Air Force base is going to do more expanding, some missile launching platforms, new post office and schools; also Western Electric plant is in full swing and the powerhouse is just starting.

I managed to get a few pictures of the Western Electric plant. Brother Hugh Kerwin obtained a plane ride from a friend of his so I got a fair picture of the plant. The pictures of the machinery were harder to obtain. The wire extruder line is further along than the picture reveals, but Western Electric will not allow any pictures of the machinery in operation. Their public relations man came up with this picture. It will give you an idea of the job.

We are expecting completion of the Western Electric plant in about November. We would like to thank our traveling Brothers who came and helped us man this job. It is gratifying to have been able to put our Brothers to work during this so-called "mild" recession.

The bowling season came to a tight ending, but determination and good consistent bowling gave us these champions: Leo Hengen, 152 average; Justin Hengen, 150; Irwin Marshall, 160; Ray O'Connell, 143; Harvey Wendt, 162; Ernie Young, 138.

A mixed bowling league has started for the summer. Bowling in Omaha has really become our best attended sport, and we proved that on the local level.

Our baseball team is off to a good start, winning three games in a row. Hope to have a picture of the team before the season ends, and we hope the team will have a good winning record.

We are going to have election of officers soon, so until then, I'll sign off.

R. KOCH, P.S.

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Long Island Dinner-Dance for 17 Graduates

L. U. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—On May 31, 1958, a Commencement Dinner-Dance was held at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, New York, to honor 17 completing apprentices. Two outstanding apprentices, Robert Callanan and Richard Junkes, received beautiful wrist watches from our NECA Chapter. Frank McCabe, the runner up, also received an award.

The Reverend Richard H. J. Hanley, the main speaker of the evening,

was vigorously applauded for his remarks. Other speakers included Joseph C. Gramer, business manager of Local No. 25, and John B. Kiernan of the NECA Chapter. Arthur Peto, chairman, and B. Carp, treasurer of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, made the presentation of certificates of completion to the graduates.

The honored graduates were Brothers Robert Callanan, Bernard Corcoran, Stephen Doherty, Robert Dunleavy, John Gaudiosi, Jr., Robert Gorman, Thomas Hartnett, Richard Junkes, Charles Kalkowsky, Frank Lopiccolo, Richard Luck, George Martin, Frank McCabe, Raymond Mulvaney, Thomas Plant, Jr., Donald Quenzer, Seymour Weiner.

ARTHUR MOTTOLE, Director,
Apprenticeship Program.

New Plant Nears Completion in Omaha Area



Above and below we see an aerial view and an interior of the new Western Electric plant now in operation in the jurisdiction of Local 22, Omaha, Nebr.



Leading Keglers of Omaha Local



These men are the top bowlers of Local 22. This popular sport provided a lively season for the members.

Dinner-Dance of Keglers Called Huge Success

L. U. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bowling League of Local Union 26 sponsored a dinner-dance recently and from the comments heard around the Silver and Gray Rooms of the Hamilton Hotel, it was a huge success. Everything that keglers wish and hope for in a dinner, was there, including a magnificent spirit.

The service was excellent, the cuisine perfect and the waiters elbowed their way to do their utmost to keep everyone happy. Finally, after all the largess was consumed and everyone had commented most favorably on everything, President "Buck" Cumberland worked his way to the "mike" and sounded off with the proper greetings and felicitations introducing most everyone, with the Veep, Monsieur Edmund McDonough, who is the

treasurer of the Bowling League, assisting him in every respect.

Our genial Business Manager Clem Preller, who, showing signs of rapid recovery, and basking in the joy of being able to be among his many friends, made the first presentation to the team with the most points. Assuming the name of "Volts" were Captain Sharpe, Favreau, Hatchett, Johnson and Derocco. These boys (?) were given first prize and were greeted with thunderous applause for their accomplishment.

However, not far behind were the "Amps" with Rudy Worch as Captain and Horan, Sparrough, Shoemaker and Monan helping him achieve a wonderful score, but not quite enough to take the first prize. This trophy was presented by the friend of many Washington electricians, Mr. Carl King, the most energetic business manager of Local Union 28, Balti-

more, Maryland. Beaming very graciously, he presented the second prize to the "Amps" with applause ringing all over the place. "Buck" Cumberland and Ed McDonough alternated with the "mike" and gave out the various prizes down to the last and final trophy. With flourishes eloquently presented, was the trophy "For The Best Effort of The Year." All was still. Silence prevailed. The great moment had arrived. Who was to receive this most coveted reward? The name was called and up sprang a carrot-topped young man who answered to the name of Danny McQuaid, whose auburn locks bobbed from side to side like a metronome, as he hastily covered the steps to the rostrum. Presented with his trophy, he grinned and received a wonderful round of applause.

Mrs. "Bob" McAlwee came in for honorable mention and received a gift for all the wonderful help she has been to the Bowling League. Among other things, Mrs. McAlwee made up the printed program for the night, which was a delight to all. Following all this, several ladies were called to pick out tickets for the door prizes.

The new officers of the Bowling League were presented at this time and they are: Clint Bearor, president; Bob Conklin, vice president; Ed McDonough, treasurer and Tom Horan, scorer and secretary. Promises of bigger and better scores and performances for the coming year were made and it was apparent that the new officers had the wholehearted support of all the members of the Bowling League.

Sitting with Carl King were: Mark King, George Fruen, assistant business manager for Local 28, Steve Duhan, Bob Suess, keeper of the trophy for Baltimore, Ed Rost, Jr., financial secretary for L. U. 28, as well as their ladies and friends, in-

In Jurisdiction of Long Island Local 25



Graduating apprentices and members of Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York.

TRADE UNIONIST HONORED



Clem Preller, honored for years of loyal union service, displays testimonial plaque to wife and daughters.

Int'l. Secretary Joseph Keenan said Bro. Preller's contribution to war effort was a most significant one.



Joseph Creager, president of Local Union 26, was toastmaster at dinner and gave best wishes of membership.

A testimonial dinner was tendered Clem F. Preller, business manager of L. U. 26, Washington, D. C. recently and was attended by officers and members from all the AFL-CIO unions in Washington. The occasion was to honor Clem for his more than 20 years of service as President of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the District of Columbia.



Brother Holden of the Washington Building and Construction Trades Council presented the testimonial plaque to Bro. Preller honoring his union service.



Thelma Dawson, popular secretary to Bro. Preller, happily presented gifts to "the world's best boss" during course of dinner attended by labor leaders.

cluding a visitor from New York, Charles Ward.

Some of the highlights of the affair: Among the diners was Harold Phillips, a notable golfer as well as a distinguished bowler, representing 16 grandchildren, along with Mrs. Phillips and enjoying every minute of the affair. Incidentally Brother Phillips plans to retire in December of this year.

Tom Scuderi, who, after several years as a journeyman, is entering Government service in the Engineering Department, was there, as was Jack Yetter, past president of the Building Trades Bowling League with Mrs. Yetter. Past president and Mrs. Don Kirchner were also present and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Webb from the great state of West Virginia looked on and enjoyed the dancing, music for which was furnished by Flanagan's Musicaires producing dulcet tones from their musical instruments.

Gordon (Throckmorton) Boetler pontificated at his table and was very gracious to Mrs. Boetler and other ladies at his table.

The great "Shoey" Shoemaker, did likewise. "Buck" and Cassie Cumberland were perfect hosts. Almost everyone commented on the oddity of Sparky Watts being the captain of the Watts team—collusion, no doubt.

Missing from this "end of the year" dinner were faces who have at all other times been present, but for good and sufficient reasons were not on hand. Wilbur Smith, was out of town on business as was Brother Joe Creager, president of Local 26. Representing the Executive Board was Hizzoner Ed Gray with Mrs. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Don Kirchner. Brother Tom Noone must have gotten lost in the wilds of Cheverly, because he wasn't there either. All in all it was a grand party and a good time was had by all, including Ye Scribe. With promises of getting together next Fall, the various groups dissipated far, far into the night and so closes another Local 26 Bowling League season. Clint Bearor, says, "Come on out and bowl with us every Tuesday night, we'll be glad to have you with us."

FRANCIS J. O'NEILL, P.S.

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Hospitalized Member Casts Local 28 Vote

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—At our recent election the following were elected:

Carl M. King, business manager; Al Eveson, president; Ed Rost, Jr., financial secretary; Jake Schoenfeld, treasurer; William Taylor, vice president; Walter Spurrier, recording secretary.

Executive Board: Lou Becker, William Knoppel, Donald Behr, Pat Gal-

agher, William Ross, Henry Sherry, Vernon Landgraf.

Examining Board: John Corkran, Phil Vail, Jr., Jack Knoppel.

On the day of election, Robert C. Mahan, a member of this local since 1947, was so interested in the outcome of this election and his privilege to voice his vote that he came to the election via ambulance on a stretcher.

Brother Mahan has been an outstanding member of this local. He was struck by an automobile, had his leg broken in two places and has been confined in the hospital since March 30, 1958. Our appreciation to Brother Mahan and Brother Holzschuh, our sick committee, who made the trip with him to and from the hospital.

Votes from Stretcher



So anxious was Brother Robert C. Mahan to vote in Local 28's election in Baltimore that he came to the polls in an ambulance. Here he is congratulated on his spirit by Business Manager Carl M. King.

On Saturday, June 21, Local 28 bowled with Local 26 of Washington, D. C. for a trophy. Local 28 was the visiting league. The two leagues met at Mount Rainier Alleys, just outside of Washington, to match their skills for the honor of the trophy that has passed between Baltimore and Washington for the second year.

Well, Baltimore came out ahead by 170 pins. This was the second year in succession they carried the trophy back home. Local 26 will have to work extra hard this coming year or recruit some new talent for their league, because if 28 is on the ball next year, they will retain the trophy and Local 26 will have to purchase a new one. Maybe they could do a little trading between leagues like the ball teams. Better luck next year Local

26. After the strenuous evening they were well fortified at a buffet dinner.

How about Local 28 and Local 313 of Wilmington or any neighboring locals getting a match set up?

"PETE" HAMILL, P.S.

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Lay Plans to Greet Convention Delegates

L. U. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO—Preparations and plans are under way by Local 38 and the IBEW sister locals in and around Cleveland to welcome the delegates and guests to the International IBEW Convention which is being held here this year.

Business Manager Brother Vincent B. Skodis has set up various committees to make sure that the delegates stay here will be interesting and enjoyable.

Convention Headquarters will be at the Carter Hotel. Registration of delegates will begin on September 28th.

Another bowling season has come to an end, with the Brothers returning from the Annual IBEW Bowling Tournament which was held in Detroit on May 9, 10, 11, with Locals 58 and 17 being the host locals, and from all reports a very wonderful time was had. Maybe no records were broken by our maple polishers, but that is always incidental. The important fact is that these affairs bring about close union and good fellowship in the Brotherhood.

Just a little history on our Bowling League: In 1942 we started with four teams and Brother Harvey Dzomba was secretary for three years. As things progressed and the boys started to return from the service, the interest also increased so that now we have 18 teams in our league with Brother Barney Camin doing a fine job as secretary for many years.

The signs of spring have shown themselves with the Fourth Season for the Local Union 38 IBEW Golfers getting under way.

In 1955, when the league organized, the officers were Late Brother Jerry McDermott, Jr., president; Wilbur Hunt, Jr., vice president; William Dominick, treasurer, and Tom Rohrbach, secretary. Brother Tony Janiton acted as advisor.

The seasons were ended with an Annual Play Day. Last year's 1957 event drew 88 golfers from our membership, who competed for many prizes. Another highlight is our Annual Trophy Presentation Banquet for the players and wives. (Just a sneaky way to please the ladies for being golf widows all summer.)

In early October we will have two events for the benefit of the wives of two Brothers who have passed away. These were Brothers Jerry McDermott, Jr., and Earl Cook.

The 1958 season started with a

36 man league playing for individual honors in Class A and B.

"Play Day" will be on August 30 and the golfers will welcome all coming. This season officers are: Guy Whelpley, president; Jack Rohrbach, vice president; Gene Kinkopf, treasurer, and Tom Rohrbach, secretary. Since Brother Tony Jantonio has been doing a wonderful job of coaching and advising the Brothers, no one has been able to dethrone him and he still acts in the capacity of advisor to the league. Good golfing, Brothers!

ED BECKA, P.S.
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Syracuse Local 43 Plans Annual Clambake

L. U. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—I just learned today that our clambake committee has decided on the location of this year's clambake. It will be held at the "Brookside" near Dewitt, New York. The last few bakes were held at "Storto's" on Jamesville reservoir which was much farther out and a little more difficult to locate. However, no matter where the event takes place, one always has a good time. Rain or shine the food and drink are there, all one can desire. And then, too, the conversations with the fellows, many of whom you haven't seen in a long while, with a few hearty laughs thrown in for good measure, make the hours speed by rapidly. The date is August 23.

Recently Johnny Fayle and Al Fiess both had operations on their eyes, and the odd thing about it was that they not only ended up in the same hospital, but also in the same room. I imagine that both of them were surprised to find out who their roommate was. Johnny is known as Local 43's sergeant-at-arms and also for his activities in regard to the Electronics Classes. Al Fiess, who is employed by the department of parks of the City of Syracuse, has maintained the airport lighting and also lighting in the city parks. You will find him hovering around when the outdoor theatre has a show on or a band concert requires power for a public address system. It has been my pleasure to have worked with both of these likable fellows.

Just recently I learned of the death of the father of Brother Larry Feeley and I want to express my sympathy in his loss. Larry is one of our newer members and is also very active in Volunteer Fire Fighting in his community on the shore of Oneida Lake.

JAMES N. MCKAY, P.S.
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Show Interest in Local By Voting in Election

L. U. 51, DECATUR, ILL.—The time

Local 52 Honors Its 50-Year Men



Smiling faces reflect the pleasure in the presenting and the receiving of 50-year pins by Local 52, Newark, N. J. Reading left to right: Paul Krauss, financial secretary; Raymond Greely, recording secretary and assistant business manager; Louis Vehling, business manager, and 50-year members E. Schroeder (ex-business manager and treasurer), "Whitey" Hansen, E. Sachtleben and Horace Greely (president).

for elections and contract negotiations is just around the corner. By the time the JOURNAL goes to press the election will be over. Let us hope that an interest can be shown in the voting this year. One of the best ways a member of the IBEW can show that he is definitely interested in what goes on in his local is to vote. Many times in the years past the members have been very negligent in returning their ballots so that they may be counted. This year, it is hoped, more of an initiative will be taken by the members to get this important job done.

Here in Illinois we are very fortunate in having a legislature which is sympathetic to labor. So far we have not been called upon to make a strong defense of our privilege to negotiate a working agreement.

The members of Local 51 were saddened to hear of the misfortune of two of their Brothers. Brother John Whitacre has been laid up after being seriously injured by a hit and run driver. Brother James Parrish was recently injured when he fell on the job and fractured a leg and two ribs. Both will be out for some time and the men of Local 51 wish them a speedy recovery.

As Local 111 of Denver, Colorado has stated, the utility industry is not suffering from the present recession. It is our belief, then, that in view of still rising costs in living we should get our fair share during contractual negotiations.

We have still received no letters in response to our March letter regarding sub-station work. We are beginning to wonder if any such work is being done or if the Brothers read the JOURNAL!

The last depression taught us the true meaning of Brotherhood. Let us hope that during the present recession many of the card-carrying mem-

bers will realize just what we are banded together for.

We hope that the delegates to the forthcoming Convention will have a good time and yet get a lot of constructive work done, too.

W. B. PITTMAN, P.S.
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50-Year Awards Made To Newark Local Men

L. U. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Recently Local 52 had the privilege of presenting to four of its members 50-year tokens.

The four Brothers, three of whom are in the accompanying photograph, have had outstanding careers in the IBEW. Unionism in general and Local 52 in particular owe a debt of gratitude to these Brothers, whose time and labors were unselfishly devoted to the organization in its formative years.

Congratulations and a heartfelt thanks from us all to: M. (Whitey) Hansen, E. A. Schroeder, E. Sachtleben, W. Gladstone. May the heritage which you fathered continue in hands as capable as your own.

THOMAS KNIGHT, P.S.
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Ohio Minister Condemns "Right-to-Work" Law

L. U. 71, CLEVELAND, OHIO—Enclosed find a clipping on the "Right-to-Work" law which I think is the best yet, coming as it does from a minister of the Gospel. I am asking you to publish it in the JOURNAL where all can see it. There are many states that are faced with this "Right-to-Work" law and I am contacting many friends in Ohio in an effort to do my part to get the right story across.

Bowling Banquet of Rochester Local 86



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'57 - '58

These scenes from the banquet staged by Local 86, Rochester, N. Y., to mark the end of their bowling season are identified in their press secretary's letter.

"Columbus, Ohio (PAI).—An Ohio clergyman has joined a number of clerical leaders in the State who are opposing the current campaign for a 'right-to-work' amendment here. He is Dr. Edwin A. Brown, minister of the Westlake, Ohio, Methodist Church.

"Writing in the church's publication, the Reverend Brown asserted that the so-called 'right-to-work' proposal 'would operate to weaken and undercut the unions and place the unions at a serious disadvantage in collective bargaining.'

"It is a misleading, misnamed proposal aimed at weakening and destroying unions and I shall oppose it,' the Reverend Brown wrote.

"The Reverend Brown pointed out, as other clergymen and religious groups have done, that the proposal would give no one the right to work but would put the state in the role of telling employers and employees that they could not agree to a union shop even if they both wanted one.

"It is a sound principle in a democratic society that all who share in

the benefits of that society shall also help pay for them,' the Methodist minister stated. 'Yet the protagonists of this so-called right-to-work law would legalize the privilege of working in a shop where high wages, security and good working conditions have been won through collective bargaining without contributing toward the continuance of them.'

"This,' he emphasized, 'is a direct refutation of the Christian principle of sharing. If it were put into practice it would undercut a sound social morality. It is doubly unfortunate that the Ohio Chamber of Commerce supports this proposal.'

"What this proposal seeks to do is to give the workers the right to shirk their moral and social responsibility,' the Reverend Brown added."

H. DEROLPH.

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Banquet Marks End of Rochester Bowling Year

L. U. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The

Local Union 86 Bowling League members, their wives and the officers of the local body recently enjoyed a banquet and a very pleasant evening which marked the close of their bowling season. Enclosed is a composite picture that we hope you will be able to use.

On the steps Business Agent Joseph Sommers is presenting a trophy to Captain John Lumbach of the winning team. In the background left to right: Bill Langbine, Bill Mastrella, Jim Pierce and Charles Ketchum, all journeyman wiremen and members of the top team, "The Low Voltages." Seated at the speakers' table, left to right: Business Agent Sommers, Mrs. Dorothy Sommers, Mrs. Ketchum, Charles Ketchum (secretary of the Bowling League), Mrs. Budynski, Lawrence Budynski (financial secretary of the local and retiring president of the Bowling League), Gordon Weller (treasurer of the Bowling League), Mrs. Rogers and Bill Rogers (new president of the Bowling League).

Our Executive Board Chairman Bill

Bushart is doing a very commendable deed by conducting a raffle to dispose of the tools of our late Brother Harley Coughlin. The proceeds go to his widow and five children, the youngest born posthumously. We are all proud of you, Bill.

This month we negotiated a one-year contract, realizing 15 cents per hour now and 5 cents November 1st. This brings our hourly rate for journeyman wiremen to \$3.67 at the present time. We have a very fine health and welfare plan which includes our wives and dependent children, and a two-week vacation that is paid for by payroll deduction of 17 cents per hour.

We have quite a few travelers working in our jurisdiction. It is nice to be able to take care of our fellow IBEW members in need of work. There is just enough work in Rochester to afford us a 40-hour week, 50 weeks per year for the most of us and we are indeed thankful.

TERENCE KAVANAGH, P.S.
GERALD HAEFNER, P.S.

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Summer Schedule Marked By Slow, Steady Jobs

L. U. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.—With July here we are doing pretty well. Our bench, which was full in the winter, is now empty, and we have three or four "Boomers" working besides. We are not experiencing a "boom" yet because our big jobs are so slow in getting started.

Mammoth Pool Dam is practically completed except for a few men on maintenance. Mammoth Pool Power House won't get going till fall. Lemoore Air Base had a contract let to Fischback and Moore. It is slowly stirring awake and have one man over there. Lemoore will likely not get going good before fall. Business is about back to normal with local contractors. As men leave one local job they seem to be absorbed into another. This is the usual summer pace.

To anyone writing us—remember that our office has been moved from the old location of 631 Kearny Boulevard to the new location at 952 North Fresno Street, Fresno, Calif.

The one evil star hanging over us is the contemplated, so-called "Right To Work" act to be voted on in California in November. The merchants and manufacturers, big corporations, etc. are really spending the money to try to get this across. They circulated petitions (at 20 cents a name) to get it on the November ballot. These people have publicity tied in with many magazines and newspapers right across the country.

This act would put labor back 50 years. The irony of it is that it can only win with working people's votes.

Many of our newer members who did not see conditions 50 years ago cannot realize what this would mean. They take present conditions for granted. Even if we beat this measure we anticipate two more rough years while Mr. Eisenhower's people remain in office, and the large corporations press hard to get something for the huge campaign funds they donated.

All in all we look forward to a reasonably prosperous summer.

R. P. (FLASH) GORDON, P. S.

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Convention Delegates Chosen by Denver Local

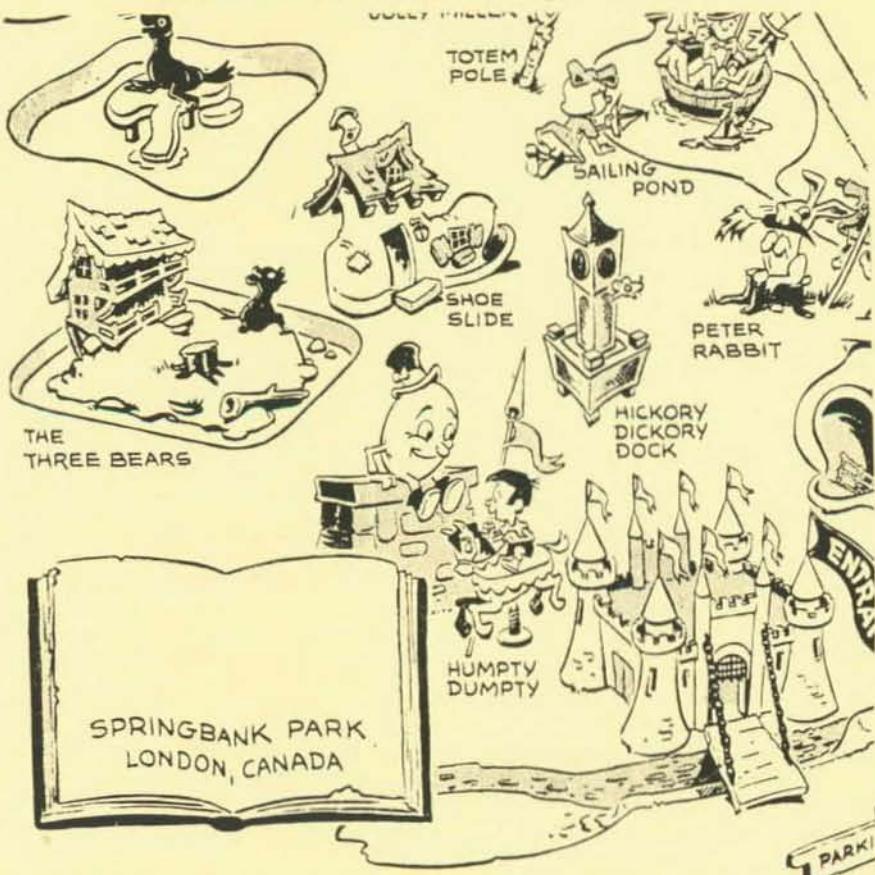
L. U. 111, DENVER, COLO.—Election of Convention delegates has been completed, and the successful candidates are J. R. Aemmer, C. J. Barry, J. C. Butler, J. N. Delaney, and David Easton. These delegates will represent Local 111 at the Convention in Cleveland on September 30th, 1958. These men have a serious responsibility, and we hope and trust that they will inform themselves as to the wishes and aims of the membership, and work to further these aims at the Convention. The IBEW has a proud

and respected name in the ranks of organized labor, and we must keep it that way.

Our members who work for the Public Service Company of Colorado rejected the company's first offer of a 3 percent increase. Negotiations have been resumed, with the hope that a satisfactory agreement may be reached. At the Yampa Valley R. E. A. in Steamboat Springs, the Company's offer of a 7½ percent wage increase was accepted by the members. This month we submit our requests for changes in the agreement to Poudre Valley R. E. A. Negotiating is now nearly a year-round job in this local, with 12 separate and different agreements to work with.

We were sorry to hear that the Denver Chamber of Commerce chose to align themselves on the side of the compulsory open shop proponents, and it is our belief that this group will live to regret this ill-advised action. Progress in all phases of our economy is based on the continuing advances made by people who work for wages, and these advances have been greatly assisted by the fact that working people have organized themselves to gain strength. Legislation which would prevent this peaceful organizing would hurt not only unions, but

Members Wire Child's Delight in Canada



This is part of the attractive ad for the Storybook Gardens being wired by members of Local 120, London, Ontario.

it would have the direct effect of reducing wages and working conditions for all people who work for wages, and that would reflect in a reduction of buying power, the item that these Denver businessmen are dependent upon for their living. To fall for the phony arguments of the National Association of Manufacturers is short-sighted in the extreme.

This local is going to subscribe to the AFL-CIO "film a month" plan, and has purchased a projector to help with our educational program. Now if we can just get members to attend the meetings, we can show our movies.

JAMES M. KELSO, Ass't. B. M.

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Praise for IBEW Movie From London Scribe

L. U. 120, LONDON, ONT.—I saw a movie, there was no plot, no lovely lady in distress to be rescued by the dashing hero, no rip-roaring, gun-toting cowboys. There was a story to be told and that story was the history of the I.B.E.W. That story had a definite beginning, there was no ending, because the I.B.E.W. is like electricity itself, it is getting bigger and stronger with every new day and with such a potential, there can be no end. Like the running brook, it will go on forever as long as there are men of strong moral fiber, of the proper caliber and the right perspective to lead our members through the ever-increasing hazards and pitfalls that organized labor has to contend with in this enlightened day. I saw this movie "Operation Brotherhood" and every member of the I.B.E.W. from Newfoundland to the Hawaiian Islands should see it.

The recent dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its firemen has served one good end. It has dealt a belated blow to the belief that blind, uncritical loyalty among unions, regardless of the cause or issue, is a necessity and a virtue in itself. Not too many years ago the old code of solidarity would have forced every other union in Canada to give its unqualified support to the

firemen. Organized labor would have seen the struggle as a direct issue between labor and the bosses and many unions would have been prepared to strike in sympathy with the firemen as fellow unionists, even while being out of sympathy with their cause. It is to the credit of labor that this did not happen. The other unions decided to weigh the real issues on their merits and the settlement of the strike has proved the wisdom of their decision. The other unions gave the firemen their moral support and some offered financial assistance should same be required. In following this sane and mature course, they did not betray the firemen, rather they tried to direct them from a reckless blunder that could have led them, and others, into a long drawn-out fight.

The complicated society of today is composed of many groups, i.e. business groups, employers' groups, professional groups, political groups etc. and few of these groups have been so wise or broadminded that they cannot with profit examine the credo that blind, unthinking loyalty can sometimes come into conflict with general interest and often defeat its own ends.

Now I should like to tell you about a municipal project of which London, Ontario should be proud. On June 25th, the strangest village in this part of Canada opened its gates to thousands of children. Will the kids like it? A small fortune hangs in the balance.

Storybook Gardens in Springbank Park cost \$150,000. No one has ever built anything quite like it before. Intended for children up to the age of 14, its design and construction has been wholly the product of adult minds. Here are four and one half acres filled with the strange and humorous dreams of the Brothers Grimm and Mother Goose.

Over here are the houses of the Three Little Pigs, over there Mary's lamb, poking its nose in the schoolhouse door. Near the entrance a clock chimes and three mice scamper up a tiny stairway. A huge Humpty Dumpty wiggles his legs, blinks his eyes and somehow never quite man-

ages to topple over. Across the way a cow at Old MacDonald's farm bleats and munches grass. With manicured grass banks, a shallow stream meanders through the village and opens up into a sailing pond. Over there it passes the hut where the Jolly Miller lives and it slowly turns his big water-wheel (with an assist from an electric motor).

Beyond we have a big den for the Three Bears and nearby a huge swimming pool for the playful sea lions, and where the stream washes over a dam, live the busy beavers, but they are not so busy as the dam is already built.

In November, last year, the Public Utilities Commission approved the park and construction started in January. "It will make Springbank Park more famous than Disneyland," gloats Mayor Allan Johnson, but Disneyland is not what the citizens of London want it to be. Admission has been set at 10 cents for children and 25 cents for adults, and that is all you pay. By the time Pop gets his family through Disneyland he can say goodbye to about \$15.00.

There is nothing cheap or shoddy about this entire project. The Old Woman's shoe is authentic, it has a slide inside. Another slide went into the mouth of Willie the Whale, with a tiny aquarium at the bottom.

As the years pass and more money becomes available the village will expand. Up the hill to the south will stand Jack and Jill and to the east, more animals for the zoo. Its possibilities are endless, as endless as the imagination of the child . . . for which it was built.

Facts, figures, and general descriptive data by courtesy of the *London Free Press*.

THOS. HINDLEY, P. S.

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Completion Ceremonies For Kansas City Members

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Picture No. 1 accompanying this article shows Local No. 124 members who have just received their Certificates of Completion in the Welding Class. These men are to be commended for their foresight, and congratulations are in order to them for completion of their training.

Picture No. 2 shows the Downtown Redevelopment Project for the A. T. and T. Office. When it is finished, there will be twelve floors—five floors of parking and seven floors of office space. There will be 120,000 feet of floor duct with nipples on 2 foot centers. The electric service will be on the thirteenth floor. There will be three 1,000 KVA transformers, 440/270V 4-Wire System and 4,000 Amp. Service. There will be approximately

Recent Completion Ceremonies Held

St. Paul Joint Apprenticeship Committee graduated 22 apprentices at the 11th Annual Completion of Apprenticeship Ceremonies of the Building and Construction Industry . . . Three apprentices received completion certificates at the 58th Anniversary of L. U. 12 of Pueblo, Colo. . . . Baltimore, Md., 26 graduating apprentices were awarded completion certificates on May 19, 1958 at a dinner-dance given in their honor . . . Westchester-Fairfield Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee honored 66 graduating apprentices at a banquet in White Plains, N. Y. . . . Portland, Oregon, had a graduation class of 25 . . . Completion ceremony in Redding, Calif., honored 6 graduating apprentices . . . Ten apprentices received completion certificates at recent ceremony in Tulsa, Okla. (These notes were forwarded to us from our Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.)

Receive Wiring Class Completion Certificates



Proudly holding their completion certificates are these members of Local 124, Kansas City, Mo., and instructors of the local's welding class. Reading left to right, back row: Kenneth Swainer, Martin Kelly, Joseph Burkholder, Ray Martin, George Morasch, and J. V. Pearse. Front row: Jim Newell, Coordinator of Industrial Education; Leon Reliford, Charles LaRue, William G. Stack, Milford Fallin, Ed Wolfe, and Joseph E. Morasch, Coordinator of the Apprenticeship Program and in charge of Educational Programs. In front is Vic Sedlock, instructor.

4,000 2 feet by 4 feet fluorescent light fixtures and 1,000 miscellaneous light fixtures. There are seven elevators, and they contemplate six elevators for the future.

A few of our members have passed away since my last article, and we wish to offer our sincere sympathy to their families. They will be missed by all of us.

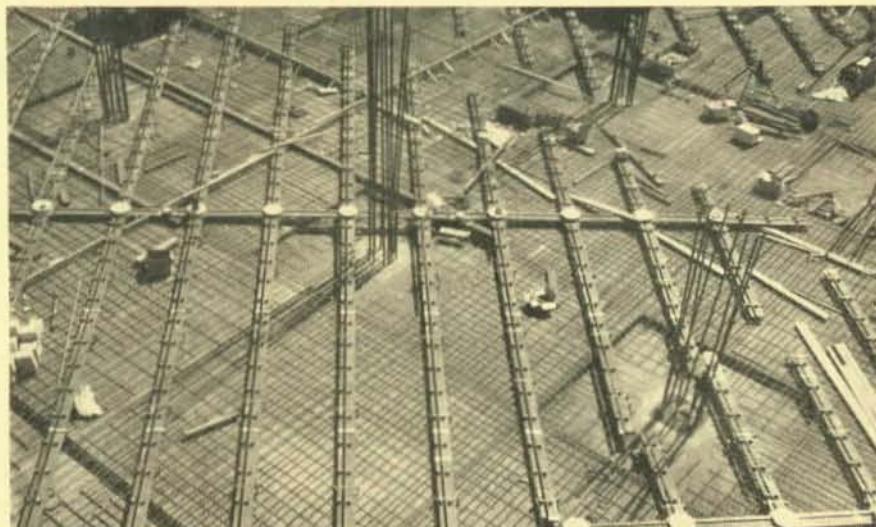
WILBUR OTTO, P.S.

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Local 125 Re-Negotiates Major Utility Contracts

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—The end of May saw, with one exception, our major utility contracts satisfactorily re-negotiated, mainly on a wage increase basis of approximately 4.4 per cent. The one holdout proves to be a stubborn case brought about by deteriorating labor-management relations over the last few years. There appears to be a determined effort on the part of management to test the strength of the union. Having formed a preconceived opinion that small attendance at union meetings indicates a lack of solidarity among the members, this apparently led them to believe that they could make a pretense at negotiating, make an unsatisfactory offer and with pressure on the employees force acceptance.

Thanks to the good judgment of approximately 80 per cent of eligible



Work progresses on the Downtown Redevelopment Project of the A. T. and T. office in the jurisdiction of the Kansas City local.

member employees at an overflow meeting, these tactics brought on a reversed action, and the company offer was rejected by a large majority. Following further pressure the management now finds itself in somewhat an embarrassing situation and we are looking forward for the next offer.

The completed negotiations established a new electric utility journeyman rate of \$3.10 per hour which coincides with the rates established in neighboring areas. This is the first time to our knowledge that a common

rate has been made effective for the entire extreme northwest part of the country. Some concern is being expressed by many of our members as to whether this is a good position to be in. There is also some feeling that this policy falls far short of true collective bargaining.

Our Business Manager W. L. Vinson, was elected president of the Portland Labor-Management Committee at its regular April meeting. This committee which is composed of both labor and management representatives, is very influential in maintain-

Ohio Local 212 Graduates Apprentices



Some of the members of Local 212 who attended the recent graduation exercises for new journeymen at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, are pictured above. They are: (first row, left to right) Robert Gullett, E. D. Morris, accepting for his son, Walter Morris who is in the service; George Laker, William Kneidl, M. F. Gleberman, Jr., and Richard Kettner. Second row: "Bill" Damon, Director of the National Joint Apprenticeship Program; Richard Mitchell; Robert Dickman, Edward Bender, Robert Strasser, Clarence Lightfoot, Harry Williams, business manager of Local 212, and Albert Wright, assistant director of the National Joint Apprenticeship Program. Third row: C. Edward Kenkel, representative for the contractors; Ray Hauck, committee secretary; Victor C. Feinauer, union representative; Charles Lehr, representative for the contractors; Roy Wellman, representative for the contractors; Daniel H. Johnson, union representative, and Carl Walker, president, Cincinnati Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association. The ceremonies were held at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel.

ing industrial peace through mutual cooperation and has a long record of constructive achievement. Frequently the contacts and acquaintances made through these activities are invaluable to a business manager in amicably smoothing out disputes that arise.

In the pursuit of our individual ways of life we far too often neglect to recognize the effort put forth by some people in their sincere attempts to assist their fellowmen. This month we commend and salute our business representative, Les Arnold, for the time and effort he has extended over the past few years in building a training course designed specifically to provide construction linemen with the means of advancing to full journeymen. Many of the brothers have taken advantage of these Saturday morning training classes.

Some one has stated that the increased pressure on and embarrassment of labor is resulting in an increase in attendance at local union meetings. Well that is as it should be, but to date there has been no noticeable effect in attendance at our meetings. It is apparent that very few of the brothers realize the seriousness of the concerted efforts by certain groups to hobble organized labor by every means at their command. Far too many fail to appreciate

the goal of the groups expostulating man's "Right-to-Work." These groups are reaching new levels when they will praise a speaker at a Chamber of Commerce convention for statements to the effect that organized labor is a bigger threat than Russia to the American way of life.

It is reported that a learned psychologist reviewed the results of an exhaustive survey he recently conducted and was convinced that the worth of a man could be determined by watching where he keeps his money. If he carries a few bills along with loose change in his pocket he stands on the low round of the ladder of society, an hourly worker. If he carries his bills in a hip pocket bill-fold he is a salaried man and works informally in shirt sleeves and occupies the middle round of the ladder. But the man who carries his folding money in the breast pocket of his coat is the one who rates the top round. Well, well, how nice to be catalogued!

FLOYD D. PARKER, P.S.
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500 Vote in Local 212 Biennial Election

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—The

annual graduation of apprentices took place June 7 at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel here in Cincinnati. The entire membership of Local 212 wishes to extend congratulations to these men who have performed so ably during their years of apprenticeship training. A great deal of thanks must be given to the three union representatives and the three representatives of the contractors on the joint committee who worked together diligently to make this a top flight group.

Five hundred members of Local 212 turned out for the biennial election which was held last month. The results of the election are as follows: President William C. Mittendorf (re-elected); Vice President William P. Mullen; Financial Secretary Frank F. Burkhardt (unopposed); Recording Secretary George E. Huber (re-elected); Treasurer George F. Kreidler, Sr. (unopposed).

The Executive Board elected is as follows: Alfred B. Clemons (re-elected); Edward M. Schmitt, Daniel H. Johnson (re-elected); George E. Hackett (re-elected); Raymond F. Hauck; W. Elmer Bollman; and Louis Weinberg.

Those elected to the Examining Board were: Donald Surnbrook (re-elected); Alvin H. Lambers; and Franklin A. Bader (re-elected).

Harry J. Williams was unopposed in the election for the business manager.

The delegates to the 1958 International Convention to be held in Cleveland are as follows: Harry J. Williams, William C. Mittendorf and Daniel H. Johnson. The alternate delegates are Edward M. Schmitt, Joseph Wolfzorn and Raymond Hauck.

Local 212 wishes to congratulate these men and urges that the members of this local back these newly elected officers in the coming two years. We also want to congratulate their opposition who made the election this year such an interesting one.

There has been an occasional layoff in the Cincinnati area but fortunately we have been able to place all of our men. We hope that the other members of the Brotherhood have enjoyable summers and vacations wherever they may be.

E. M. SCHMITT, P.S.
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Commend Work of 231 Business Agent Dugan

L. U. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA—Election of officers is always an attendance influence and it was gratifying to see how many brothers voted in the Local 231 election on June 18th.

Re-elected were T. J. (Tim Murray), president; Bill Hossack, recording secretary; Tom Dugan, financial secretary and business manager and Ray Davis, treasurer. New to the office of vice president was Marvin Behrens.

Re-elected to the Executive Board was Fred Hadley, with new members: Pat McGinnis, Royle Claussen, Les Miller, Ed Wiltgen and Tom Corrigan.

Robert Burke, Gerald Schulte and Earl Behrens were elected to the Examining Board.

Few members realize the amount of "behind the scenes" work which must be done by a business manager and Brother Tom Dugan is one who gives generously of his time and energy. He is to be especially commended for his work on the Estherville

Hospital contract, and the progress at Spencer, Iowa, as well as many other projects. As is usually the case with his kind of work, only the results are known and not the many hours of travel, negotiations, meetings, etc., with disregard for personal leisure and attendant downright hard work. Get to know your business manager and what he is doing for your local. It might surprise you.

For the convenience and welfare of all concerned, the anniversary date of our contract has been changed from April 1st to May 1st, as recommended by our Negotiating Committee and the local contractors.

Local 231, under the guidance and good judgment of Brother Tim Murray as president, has a number of items under consideration on which we may be able to report later. L.U. 231 is one place where time is taken to fully discuss changes so that every angle is thoroughly understood and considered.

We noticed, in the May-June issue of the JOURNAL, that many locals report the effects of the "recession." Local 231 has felt it for months and work has not picked up as it usually does at this time of the year. However, we try to keep hoping the forecasts of an upturn will materialize. In the meantime we are studying the reasons for the recession in order to use our vote this fall in an intelligent effort to avoid such a thing again. It is a citizen's duty to become informed and vote to the best of his judgment.

FRED HADLEY, P.S.
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Retirement Party for Jamestown, N. D. Man

L. U. 239, JAMESTOWN, N. D.—On February 28th Local 239 held a retirement party for Ray Eull, who has been a member of this local since its beginning in 1941. The party was held in the Wagon Wheel Room of the Elks Club, and included members and wives.

Enclosed are pictures of the occasion. Ray is quite a fisherman and says most of his time in retirement will be spent doing just that.

We regret to report the death of Everett E. Clark who died as the result of a heart attack. Brother Clark had been a member of Local 239 since its inception in 1941 and held various positions including that of president.

Attending funeral services were employes of the Otter Tail Power Company where Brother Clark was gas serviceman, and the Jamestown Volunteer Fire Department of which he was a member.

We extend deepest sympathy to the family in their loss.

R. J. POSELEY, F.S.
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245 Accepts Second Offer of Toledo Edison

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—By a slightly more than two-thirds majority the members of Local 245, Toledo, Ohio, accepted the second

Honor North Dakota Retiree Eull



Members and guests of Local 239, Jamestown, N. D., gathered at the Elks Club to do honor to retiring Brother Ray Eull.



Canada Members Receive Service Pins



This montage of photos from Local 254, Calgary Alberta, is composed of views of the presentation of service pins by the local in May. The names of those honored are given in the accompanying letter.

offer of the Toledo Edison Company and that concluded contract negotiations this year. The package amounted to a 5.29 percent wage increase. Even though this year's negotiations were for wages only they became rather involved. The company first offered a 3.51 percent wage increase which was almost unanimously turned down. The union then submitted a request for arbitration in accordance with the contract. While the arbitration proceedings were pending the company made a second offer which was accepted as noted.

There are three parts to the new agreement: (1) an average wage increase of 11.86 cents per hour, (2) inequity adjustments amounting to 1.002 cents per hour, and (3) an agreement to review the Job Evaluation Manual and some 92 classifications therein. This review to be concluded by the end of this year. This agreement brings the weighted average wage of Local 245 on the Toledo Edison property to \$2.56 per hour.

The result of the vote on the agreement indicates the members' appraisal of the committee's work. Our committee was led by President Gunselman and consisted of Business Manager Thomas, Assistant Business Manager Yenrick, Brothers Glen Reese, Jack Schings, Jim Trumbull, and Keith Taylor. Of course we cannot overlook our International Representative Frank Adams who was of invaluable help to the committee. Congratulations!

We would like to congratulate Brother John Holden of Local 8, Toledo on his appointment to the Labor-Management-Citizens Committee by Mayor Yeager.

Local 245's entry into the fast pitch amateur softball league is having moderate success and the Brothers lots of fun plus aches and charley-horses. At this time their record is four wins and four losses. They are third in the league standings. Brother Ken Brubaker has a pitching record of three wins and no losses.

Assistant Business Manager Yenrick recently attended the American Line Builders meeting in Chicago at which they started to formulate an apprentice training program for contract linemen. Local 245 has a number of contract linemen so Brother Yenrick went to the meeting to familiarize himself with the program.

The Local has elected its delegates to the International Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. They are President Gunselman, Business Manager Thomas, Assistant Business Manager Yenrick, Brothers Schings, George, Lenz, and Hildebrandt.

We note two retirements at this time—Past President E. E. Vanell, who at the time of retirement was Safety Director for The Toledo Edison Company, and Brother Edward Endicott. Congratulations!

Brother Adelbert Przyojski recently passed away. He was a member for 12 years. May he rest in peace.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P.S.

Service Pins Awarded By Calgary Local 254

L. U. 254, CALGARY, ALTA.—May 8th was the day Local Union 254 chose to honor its veteran members. The place was the Palliser Hotel, where 160 members and their wives enjoyed a turkey supper and dance.

International Representatives Bill Ladyman and Allen Metcalfe made the following presentations:

Twenty-Five Year Pins — Percy Picken, T. R. Elliott, L. D. Hannah, and E. A. Morrison.

Thirty Year Pins—J. C. Watson, Howard Hepburn, Andy Park, H. Foreman, H. C. Moore, Walter Gillingham, George Tyler, E. Gell, and Charles Daw.

Thirty - Five Year Pins — Alex Stephen, George Notely, K. B. Wilson, Roy Malcolm, J. A. McNab, A. Gilhooley, J. Steven, Mont Wilson, Stan Picken, Charles McArthur, and W. N. Martin.

Forty-Year Pins—E. W. Smith, W. Lissen, R. Hansford, A. Nieman, and R. Craig.

Forty-Five Year Pins — William Mayell, William Gilbert, Bert Tyler, Ed Guinn, Tom Harling, and Don Brown.

And we had one member, Joseph Rudolph, who was presented with a 50-year diamond pin.

Joe Rudolph, our honor guest, also drew for the door prize, which went to Veteran Forbes Simpsons' wife. It was her birthday, and she was presented with a modern kitchen clock. Brothers H. Bellingham, Angus McRae, Albert Grant, George Watts, Reg Austin, M. McDougall, A. Carr, G. W. Swanson, were unable to attend, so their pins and scrolls were mailed to them. The Executive Board members are going to visit Brother Sandy Weeks and make a presenta-

tion to him as he is confined to a wheelchair.

Some of those present came from California, Arizona, and British Columbia, to be honored at this time. May you veteran members, who helped to build our great organization, enjoy many more years of the fruits of your past work.

The past two years for L. U. 254 have been busy years. Our local is a new one for Calgary, we having left Local 348 to the Telephone Workers. Our membership is nearing the 900 mark.

Business Manager Ted Stark had a real job on his hands organizing the Pioneer Electric Manufacturing Co. at Red Deer, but perseverance won out. He is also making progress with the line contractors in our area.

Jim Watson is assistant business manager and is making progress with the unorganized wiremen, and radio and T.V. men.

Work was scarce here last winter, but things are brighter now, with the Imperial \$18,000,000 Refinery under way, and a couple of Scrubbing plants under way, also.

Honors go to three of our wide-awake wiremen, Brothers Boris Polastchuk, Pete Culshaw and Harry McGaffin, working at the Government Elevator. An elevator employee came in contact with 13,200 while cleaning in the elevator, and through their prompt actions the man is alive now.

Well, this is enough for now, and will leave the rest of the news for the next press secretary.

NOEL BUTLIN, P.S.

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Steam Plant Going Up In Casper, Wyoming

L. U. 322, CASPER, WYO.—Enclosed

find photograph of the Dave Johnston Steam Plant located near Glenrock, Wyoming. It is under the jurisdiction of our Local 322, Casper, Wyoming and in the 8th District under International Vice President Anderson, with International Representative Carl Bechtold servicing this area.

Jelco Inc. from Salt Lake City, Utah, is the electrical contractor. Owners are Brothers Lou Barnard and Bill Kibbie; Ebasco is the general contractor.

It is a 100,000 KW generator which is driven by furnaces fired with a low grade coal which is powdered and blown into the furnaces.

Completion date will be some time in October of 1958.

Members in the picture are, back row, left to right: Langaas, McGigue, Helton, Dunn, Overbey, Foreman, Schott, McAfee, Westling, Plessman, Vigil, Romango, Dever, Weller, Hammond, Sheely, Tweedy, Payne, Plasters Foreman, Denman and Irwin. Front row: Johnson Supt., Sheely, Zaffe, Schott Steward, Brown Business Manager, Hawkins, Drew, Sleeger Foreman, Lewis, Evenson, Hixson, DeVoge General Foreman, Herring Foreman, McKee and Lyle.

CARL F. BROWN, B.M.

* * *

Long-time Member of Des Moines Local Retires

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA—Greetings to all from Des Moines and L. U. 347.

It is with a sense of nostalgia that we announce the retirement of Brother A. O. "Art" Norman, one of the old-time members of Local Union 347.

Brother Norman was initiated by Local Union 610 of Marshalltown, Iowa, on June 20, 1919 and later

Members Wire Steam Plant in Casper



October has been set as the completion date of the Dave Johnson Steam Plant in Casper, Wyo., in the jurisdiction of Local 322. The members at work on this project are named in the local's letter.

transferred to Local 347. His application for IBEW pension was approved by the membership June 20, 1958, exactly 39 years after his admission to the IBEW.

Brother Norman has been employed by the Keith Electric Company of Des Moines for the past several years.

Many of the old-timers will recall Brother Norman when he was employed as superintendent for the Johnson-Lord Electric Company during the construction of the Des Moines Ordnance Plant during World War II.

He has served his union faithfully and well over the years and has held several union offices. He was a member of the Building Committee prior to the acquiring and construction of our present property.

Brother Norman was outstanding as an aggressive and militant defender of his union and its jurisdiction.

To say that Brother Norman will be missed in Local 347 circles, would be the understatement of the year.

He is retiring to his cabin on the Rainey River near Baudette, Minne-

sota and as Art puts it "He's going to spend his time fishing and playing with his boat and motor." Art has always been one of those dynamic individuals with lots of drive. If he fishes with the same zest that he showed on the job, the fish population of Minnesota will soon be depleted.

We of Local 347 wish Art a long and happy retirement and may all his troubles be small and his fish be big.

FRED H. POWERS, P.S.

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Advanced Courses Taken By Chicago Members

L. U. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Two officers of Local 381 and a former officer of Local 315 recently completed nine month courses at the University of Chicago, and two officers just completed a week at the University of Illinois.

Brothers Oscar L. Bergstrom and Earl Wolff attended the Union Officers Training Program and Brother

Mervyn J. Tock the advanced course at the University of Chicago.

Brothers George N. Fortney and James F. Terrell attended a course at the University of Illinois, sponsored by the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The following members recently retired from telephone work and were placed on honorary withdrawal from Local 381: George Warneke, Frank Bend, Gilmore Rider, Olivia Rauen, Mary Sana and Edward Marsh.

Executive Board Member Tock and Business Manager Zahn attended a very enjoyable dinner for Mary Sana who retired after 33 years of service. Steward Mary Zewall presented Mary Sana a gift from her co-workers.

We wish all our recently retired members many happy years of retirement.

EUGENE H. ZAHN, P.S.

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Local 497 Completes Two Boeing Projects

L. U. 497, WENATCHEE, WASH.—Eight-place hangar, which was built for Boeing Aircraft Company, to house eight B-52 jet strato bombers, was begun in July of 1956. The electrical contract was awarded to Anderson-Burke Electric Company of Seattle. During the peak of work some 50 men from Local Union 497 and visiting Brothers were employed. Sixty-four banks of flood lights for exterior illumination, located around the roof edge, are mounted on steel racks. These racks were built on the job by L. U. 497 men. This was a good job in all respects.

Directly adjacent to and part of this Boeing Project is the Paint Hangar. This building, which will house two B-52's, is a paint shop with an elaborate upholstery shop and other interior finish departments. Carlson Electric of Seattle was awarded the job and started work in April 1957. At the peak 65 men were on Carlson's payroll. An intricate system of fans and air controls was installed on this

Construction for Boeing Aircraft



Local 497 is taking part in the construction of two installations for Boeing Aircraft in Wenatchee, Wash. Two KC-135 jet strato tankers are housed in this hangar. The building is illuminated by mercury vapor lamps.



At a peak period, a crew poses before eight place hangars at the left and a paint hangar seen at right.

60 Graduate to Journeyman Status



Officials of the apprenticeship program of Local 501, Yonkers, N. Y. and of area contractors, gathered with their guests to honor the program's 60 graduates. Seated left to right: Stearns Woodman, president, MacCumbe Electrical Corp; Charles Nash, president, Whiffen Electrical Construction Corp; Fred Shaughnessy, president, Delta Electric Construction Corp; Sidney Benroff, president, Portchester Electrical Construction Corp; Ronald Arone, president, N.E.C.A. Westchester Chapter; Sidney Frank, vice president, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee; Rev. Father William Milligan, Church of Chrysostom; Rev. C. F. W. Strobel, pastor, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; Frank Briante, president, Board of Education; "Bill" Damon, national director, Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Fred Wright, business manager, Local Union 501; Al Terry, International Representative from District 3, IBEW; William Kalkbrenner, president, Local 501; William Parslow, president emeritus and school director. Standing: Arnold Kipp, executive manager, N.E.C.A. Westchester Chapter; Chester Blair, assistant business manager, Local 501; John Philips; J. Daly, instructor; Hugh Murphy, state supervisor, New York State Bureau of Apprenticeship; Thomas McQuade, state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship; John Yanarella, instructor; James Domizio, president, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee; Gustave Glifort, secretary-treasurer, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee; Dr. Philip Martin, president, Westchester Community College.

job for the purpose of rapid drying the planes after washing in preparation for paint, as well as rapid paint drying. The job was completed on schedule in March 1958.

We have at present in our jurisdiction, under construction: Priest Rapids Dam, with 27 men from our local employed by Morgan Electric Company of Seattle; Rocky Reach Dam, in its first stages of construction by Rocky Reach Dam Builders, and electrical contractor, Tullar Construction Company, at a figure of some \$260,000,000. Tullar Construction Company manned the job with two men to this date.

These projects make the future look much better for many of our members who have been forced to work out of jurisdiction for the past two years. We anticipate our local will be able to man these projects without outside help. There will be two more dams beginning within a year, which we hope will provide our local members, as well as visiting Brothers, with work. These are the Wanapam Dam just up river from Priest Rapids, financed by Grant County Public Utility District, and Wells Dam, sponsored by Douglas County Public Utility District.

We are proud of our past accomplishments and look forward to a bright future electrically.

C. L. WILLS, P.S.

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60 Apprentices Feted By Yonkers Local 501

L. U. 501, YONKERS, N. Y.—Our

most successful story for this month is about our apprenticeship dinner held on Wednesday, May 14, 1958 at the Top Hat Restaurant, White Plains, New York, in honor of about 60 apprentices receiving their journeyman diplomas. There were over 100 present.

This affair was such a huge success that we are looking forward to another one just like it. Mr. Wright, our business manager, acted as the master of ceremonies and he did a wonderful job as he always does on everything. Mr. Wright started the affair with everyone singing the National Anthem, led by Chet Blair, accompanied on the piano by Stearns Woodman. After the National Anthem, Fred Wright introduced the Reverend C. F. W. Strobel who offered the invocation. After the invocation, everyone sat down to a wonderful roast beef dinner which was enjoyed by all.

Fred Wright then introduced the following speakers: Frank Briante, president, Board of Education; Al Terry, International Representative from District 3, IBEW; William Parslow, president emeritus and school director; William Kalkbrenner, president, Local 501; "Bill" Damon, national director, Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Dr. Philip Martin, president, Westchester Community College; James Domizio, president, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee and Gus Glifort, secretary-treasurer, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee.

Fred Wright then extended his thanks and appreciation to Gus Glifort and his committee for all the effort

they had put into this affair to make it such a wonderful success.

Each speaker gave a wonderful educational speech to the new journeymen as they venture out on their own. They were told that, although their schooling was finished, they were only in the kindergarten in regards to the electrical industry and that they should continue their studies if they wanted to become thorough electricians, foremen, or superintendents. The speakers put their remarks right across to everyone.

We were very happy in having Al Terry present who represented our International Vice President of the 3rd District, Joseph Liggett, who was unable to attend. Thanks Al for the wonderful speech.

After the speakers, Fred Wright announced that the diplomas would be handed out to the new journeymen by the Representative of the Vice President, Al Terry and the President of the Board of Education of White Plains, Frank Briante.

Reverend Father Milligan, a former brother of this local, then offered the benediction.

When things had quieted down a little, we got Stearns Woodman to play the piano and the affair ended with a lot of old and new songs being sung by many of the boys. There was good harmony amongst the boys singing. Keep it up, it sounded good.

An affair like this doesn't just give the boys a diploma, it brings them closer together, and they get acquainted with everyone. So don't forget, let's have more affairs like this one.

W. C. BLAIR, P.S.

Huge Parade Marks Birthday of Canada

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.—On July 1st, Dominion Day, our greatest national holiday, Canada as a nation, was 91 years old. In contrast, Quebec City, capital of French-Canada, celebrated its 350th anniversary on the same day.

On June 24th, which is to French-Canadians what March 17th is to the Irish, one-half million people in Montreal witnessed the St. John the Baptist Day parade with 25 floats paying a special tribute to Champlain, Founder of New-France, and Quebec, the capital of French-Canada. The celebration and festivities of this provincial holiday are usually reserved for French-Canadians, but this year it wasn't surprising to see the Irish folks join in, since the boy who portrayed St. John the Baptist, patron-saint of French-Canada was a descendant of the auld sod, boasting the name of Jean McGreevy, seven years old, whose great-grandfather came from Ireland.

Our local union held its election of officers on June 16th, and there was a contest for every office between two or more candidates. Your elected officers for the next two years are the following: Brothers Raymond Beaudry, president; Charles F. Ford, vice president; Laurent St-Laurent, treasurer; Hugh Lafleur, recording secretary; Wilfred Chartier, financial secretary and business manager; Maurice Bourcier, foreman.

The Executive Board members are the following: Brothers Gaston Fiset, Charles F. Ford, Henri Gagnon, Hugh Lafleur, Emile St-Amour, Laurent St-Laurent. Let's hope that the membership will lend its full support to these officers for their new term of office for a better and stronger local union.

More accidents have happened to our members on the job, resulting from the misfiring of those fastening devices operated by the discharge of an explosive, usually gunpowder. The only happy thought that comes to mind is that no death has occurred so far as a result of those accidents. Nevertheless it's a matter of grave concern since more and more of those so-called safe devices are being turned out by different manufacturers, each claiming their own product safer than the others. So far as we're concerned, and that goes for our Building and Construction Trades Council as well, those so-called tools are firearms and they are going to be treated as such in our coming negotiations. In the meantime, we would like to see an article in the JOURNAL and find out the opinion of our International Officers on this important matter to our members in the construction industry.

L'élection de vos officiers pour le

prochain terme de deux ans, eut lieu le 16 juin dernier; il y avait au moins 2 candidats pour chaque poste et le résultat final des élections est la liste d'officiers comme suit: Frères Raymond Beaudry, Président; Charles F. Ford, Vice-Président; Laurent St-Laurent, Trésorier; Hugh Lafleur Secrétaire-Archiviste; Wilfrid Chartier, Secrétaire-Financier & Agent d'Affaires; Maurice Bourcier, Sennelle. Les membres du Comité Exécutif sont les suivants: Frères Gaston Fiset, Charles F. Ford, Hugh Lafleur, Henri Gagnon, Laurent St-Laurent et Emile St-Amour. Nous espérons que tous les membres aideront ces officiers dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions pour les prochains deux ans.

Nous recevons encore des rapports d'accidents graves de la part de nos membres sur les chantiers où l'on se sert de ces dispositifs, dont l'opération est effectuée par la décharge d'un explosif armé d'une cartouche pour la pénétration rapide dans les murs de béton; la seule consolation à date est qu'on a pas eu à rapporter de blessures mortelles, et il est temps qu'on proteste énergiquement contre l'usage de ces machins de toutes sortes, et dont les manufacturiers vantent l'efficacité et la sûreté pour tout travail du genre; en autant que nous en sommes concernés et il en est ainsi pour le Conseil de Construction de Montréal, ces supposés outils sont des armes-à-feu et ils seront traités comme tels au cours de nos prochaines négociations. Nous aimeraisons cependant connaître l'opinion de nos Officiers Internationaux sur ce sujet sous forme d'un article dans notre JOURNAL qui saurait sûrement intéresser tous nos membres dans l'industrie du bâtiment.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P.S.

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Conclude Bowling Year At Warren, Ohio

L. U. 573, WARREN, OHIO—Our bowling is all over now for the 1957-58 season. First half winner was our own Local 1 team. Second half winner was Carlson Electric team sponsored by Carlson Electric Company, a local contractor. Result of the play-off was that Carlson swept the three games, thus becoming the season champs. Our hats are off to them for a job well done. The winning team consisted of L. Winwood, captain; J. Will; J. Boucher; W. Dailey; J. Britton.

Our officers for the coming 1958-59 season will be Don Fahndrick, president; M. Milone, vice president and F. Toot, secretary-treasurer. Good luck on the coming season.

We ventured to Detroit to the National IBEW Tournament. We all had a very nice time.

See you all next season.

R. K. HORTON, P.S.

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Wage Fight Against Ohio "Right-to-Work"

L. U. 575, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO—Just a few lines to let all of you good Brothers know that Local 575 is still in existence down here in Portsmouth, Ohio on the banks of the Ohio River, which each year tries to flood us out. This year it missed doing it by less than two feet, but there have been years when we have been washed all but out of existence with 20 feet of water in our business district. Our esteemed President Gordon Freeman, can verify this as Local 575 has the honor of being his home local.

We, of course, have been badly hit by the recession or depression or what ever they call it. Over half of our members are on the bench or out of town, but the future shows hope of some improvement.

At the present we are in the midst of a fight to defeat the so-called "Right To Work" bill led by our very capable business agent, Homer Batterson. We are sending out letters one week and putting an ad in the local paper the next week urging the defeat of this damnable measure against organized labor. Brothers, if it shows up in your state and it will, fight it with every resource and power at your command. It is the most damnable and vicious thing ever pointed at the laboring class. This grossly misinterpreted measure should be called "THE RIGHT-TO-WORK-LONG-HOURS-AT-STARVATION-WAGES" act. The writer cannot understand how any one could be so moronically stupid as to back such a measure. When it is a known fact that 90 percent of our buying power is the wage earner, then how do we ever hope to come out of a depression if we cripple or practically eliminate the only means we have (labor).

Our apprentice training program is going along fine under the capable leadership and teaching of Brother Joe Peebles. Joe, who is a graduate engineer from Ohio State University, is a very capable instructor and is showing some fine results with the boys who some day will take the old-timers places.

Thanks to our business agent we are keeping our jurisdiction well policed weekly to see that no infringements take place. Our jurisdiction consists of Scioto, Adams, Pike and Jackson counties in Ohio, Lewis, Fleming, Mason and Greenup counties in Kentucky. While this is a large area to cover, he is keeping a weekly check on it with the result that we have gotten several nice jobs that we would have lost had we been

Graduating Class of Oakland Local 595



The apprenticeship committeemen and the new journeymen pose during Local 595 completion ceremonies at Oakland, Calif. C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker.

asleep. There are also very few non-union jobs going in.

The writer recently had the occasion to be in the A.E.C. warehouse district from which the huge A-plant was constructed. While he was there memories and names of many with whom many pleasant hours were spent came back, some of the old gang whom he would like to hear from are Willie Mason, Jack Longstaff, Leonard Lipscomb, Joe Knapp, John Wild, Jim Reno, Dave Gossard, Harold Taylor, Leonard Powder, J. M. Bennett, G. M. Bass, G. W. France, Joe Rowland and Buster Mitchell.

E. L. MINCH, P.S.
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250 New Journeymen Honored in Oakland

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—The East Bay Joint Labor-Management Apprenticeship Committees represent a cross index of outstanding management and labor leaders in the world-famous cities of Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland, Livermore, Hayward, San Leandro and Richmond, California.

At this, the 11th Annual Apprenticeship Completion Ceremony held on May 26th, 1958 by the East Bay Joint Apprenticeship Committees, Brother C. J. Haggerty, executive secretary of the California State Federation of Labor was the main speaker of the evening and made this challenging statement—"We must train and produce to meet the challenge of the times—to out-produce the whole world!"

At this Ceremony more than 250 newly trained journeymen craftsmen were told by Mr. Haggerty that they have the opportunity, and must as-

sume the responsibility, of helping make California the largest state in the Union in every way. In addition, he urged them to participate in their union activities and to devote time to public service, for in no other way could they demonstrate and accomplish more clearly their civic duties.

The East Bay Apprenticeship Completion Ceremonies have attracted nation-wide attention because of their size, scope, and universal public support. For 11 years management and labor have wholeheartedly joined hands in publicly recognizing and honoring their new craftsmen at these functions. At these ceremonies the completing apprentices receive California State Trade Certificates which signify successful and satisfactory completion of a formal apprenticeship, supervised by labor and management and registered with the State of California. A trade certificate can be compared to the "sheep skin" issued by colleges and universities, with one exception. While attending college, the young man must pay for his education, but while serving an apprenticeship, he earns while he learns.

In the forefront of these joint labor-management endeavors over the past 11 years has been IBEW Local Union Number 595, Oakland, California. When the idea was first conceived by labor and management leaders in Oakland, California, S. E. Rockwell, business manager for Local 595 immediately embraced the idea of public recognition for all completing apprentices from all trades. In fact, IBEW Local 595 furnished the first general secretary, Brother J. H. Kurt, assistant business representative.

The foreword from the souvenir program of the first Apprenticeship Completion Ceremony held April 15, 1948, in the Oakland Municipal

Auditorium, included the following paragraphs:

"Apprentice Training is essentially the concern of labor and management, with the assistance of proper Governmental agencies. It consists of organized, systematic and supervised training on-the-job, with supplemental and related instruction provided in the public schools. Supervision is conducted by labor, and management, through local joint apprenticeship committees, established under the California Apprenticeship Law, known as the 'Shelley-Malone' Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939.'

The purpose of apprenticeship is to teach young people a trade; this advances the welfare of the community and the nation through the development of competent journeymen, who can perform their work in a minimum period of time, with an economy of material, with a high degree of accuracy, at a proper and adequate wage.

Public ceremonies at which the apprentices are honored with the presentation of California State Certificates of Apprenticeship Completion, dramatically illustrate the success of such realistic, cooperative and harmonious joint endeavor of management."

This keynotes all the affairs held

since that time.

Among the nationally-known speakers were Mark E. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Maurice J. Tobin, formerly United States Secretary of Labor, Earl Warren, Supreme Court Justice and formerly Governor of California, Henry J. Taylor, radio commentator and economist, now Ambassador to Switzerland, John F. Shelley, Congressman, U. S. House of Representatives, Archie J. Mooney,

former chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Department of Industrial Relations and William F. Patterson, director of the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards.

The Electricians' program for the County of Alameda is supervised by representatives of the Northern California Chapter, Alameda County Section of National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 595. Management members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee are Walter Vance, chairman, Herb Bowen and William Spaulding. Labor members are J. H. Kurt, secretary, Dan Ryan and Henry Jaegels. Trade instructors are Gordon T. Eggers, George Paulsen, Cecil Furr, Karl V. Eggers, and Joseph D. Lyle. Advisors to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee are Robert Gonzalez, apprentice coordinator, Oakland Junior College, Laney Trade Technical Campus and Ralph Judish, apprenticeship consultant, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

IBEW Local 595 is also represented on three other local Joint Apprenticeship Committees in Alameda County, those of the Electric Motor Repair, the Journeyman Sign Electricians and the Neon Tube Benders and Pumpers.

Completing apprentices for the Electricians (inside wiremen) recognized at the 11th Annual Apprenticeship Completion Ceremony were:

Elmer Boehmer, Lester B. Bridge, James E. Buckmaster, Jerome J. Metzger, Donald F. Moffat, Don N. Richardson, Ray J. Rose, Carmen J. Venuto, James S. Wallace, Ted Chano, John J. Funk, William E. Padfield, James E. Riley and Louis E. Silva, Jr.

In addition to the apprenticeship graduating class, our photograph shows the class instructors and members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

The affair was held at the elite Castlewood Country Club (the former world famous Old Hearst Ranch), Pleasanton, California, the evening of May 26, 1958.

The California State Trade Certificates were presented to the completing apprentices by Charles F. Hanna, chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and Secretary of the California Apprenticeship Council. A de luxe dinner, selected stage show and dancing were presented to the completing apprentices, their wives and sweethearts, which brought to a conclusion a wonderful, memorable evening.

WILLIAM M. SMOCK, P.S.
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Ends 47 Years Service At University of Iowa

L. U. 599, IOWA CITY, IOWA—I am enclosing two pictures which you may want to use in the JOURNAL.

On June 6, Roy McGinnis retired as foreman of the Electrical Department of the State University of Iowa, after 47 years of service, and the pictures referred to were taken at a party in his honor. One of the pictures shows him seated with four retired members of the University electrical staff. Three of them are already drawing pensions and the fourth has retired and will soon be drawing a pension. They are from left to right: H. E. Ash, R. J. McGinnis, Harold Hatcher, Emil Ruppert and E. J. Soens.

The other picture shows Roy McGinnis receiving his 45-year union pin from his Brother W. W. McGinnis, president of Local 599, Iowa City.

FRANCIS BENDURE, R.S.
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Recounts Adventures Of "Cowboy Ed" Canada

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—We

shall attempt to give you some information on one of our linemen. He is Edward Earl Canada, more recently known as "Cowboy Ed." This Brother is very well established as a lineman and a rider of black diamond poles. However, as a cowboy and a rider of mules, well you be the judge.

Ed came out to work one Monday morning some time ago and was dragging so that you would think he had cut out of a 65 and burned it to the ground. The evidence developed, however, that he had attempted some mule riding exercises during the week end which apparently were not overly successful.

Ed owns a little Shetland mule whose mamma was a Shetland mare and by the normal course of such things the papa was just a plain jackass. She was formerly in the show business and was ridden by a "Rodeo Clown" in Oklahoma. She is very talented. When you drop the tail gate of a pickup truck, she jumps in the truck like a pet dog. Ed is, or that is he was before the catapult, very fond of his little pet. Her name is "Cheater." However, on this particular unceremonious occasion "Cheater" just wasn't in the mood, and Ed said she threw him so high that he didn't know which way to fall and that it was six weeks before he could sit down.

Ed says rodeo clowning on mule-back just isn't for him anymore, that he thinks he'll stick strictly to pole climbing from now on. And so the last time we heard from "Cheater" she was headed for Oklahoma, and a possible reconciliation with the real "Rodeo Clown."

Brother Ray Sebren suggested this topic for this report.

J. W. RUSSELL, P.S.
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Brother Williams Named To Executive Board

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—At our

Marks 47 Years with Local 599, Iowa City



When Brother Roy McGinnis retired after 47 years in the Electrical Department of the University of Iowa, four fellow-retirees from Local 599, Iowa City, Ia., joined in marking the occasion. They are seen at left, while at right Local President W. W. McGinnis presents a 45-year pin to the guest of honor.

Executive Board meeting of June 23, 1958, Brother James J. Williams was appointed to fill the unexpired term of retiring Board Member Edward A. Breining.

Brother Williams is a son of the late Charles Williams, who was a charter member of our local union and served as an Examining Board and Executive Board member.

We wish "Jimmy" success in his appointment. There is always room for young members to serve our local union on committees and in elective offices. It is only by serving that they will learn the real values of unionism. Time spent at meetings, union affairs, labor discussions, etc., while the rest of the members are at leisure is the lot that continually presents itself to the officer, who accepts his obligation as a binding promise to serve to the best of his ability. This is not now, nor ever has been, nor will be in the future, an easy task. Only those who have done so in the past and those now serving know the full story of giving their best efforts to make our local union progressive and strong.

At our regular meeting of June 26, the following members were elected: Electrical Workers, Inc.—Richard L. Austin, James L. Haslett, Charles B. Williams. L. U. No. 654, Benefit Fund—Carl P. Temple, Oscar B. Roark.

We are confident that the above members will serve our local union well, giving of their time and energies for the common good of the membership as a whole.

It has always been our good fortune to have excellent replacements for those who are stepping aside. This speaks well for a well-balanced organization.

It is of utmost importance that all members of organized labor take an active part in not only holding our gains but continuing to vote for our friends and defeat those who are subservient to big business and vote against everything that is of value to the workers.

We are also fortunate in having work not only for our own members but for many Brothers from neighboring and distant local unions.

On February 28, 1959, our local union will celebrate the 20th year of our affiliation with the IBEW.

This is a milestone we members have looked forward to for many years. We look forward to this occasion as the outstanding affair of our history.

Brother Frank J. Coppola is chairman of our Anniversary Committee, assisted by the members of our Entertainment Committee. The usual good jobs done by this committee will no doubt be surpassed by our forthcoming anniversary banquet.

In coming letters we propose to review some of the history of Local Union No. 654, reminiscing a bit,

Fill 'er Up



Brother E. E. "Cowboy Ed" Canada of Local 605, Jackson, Miss., and "Cheater."

which material we hope will be of interest to our members and readers.

J. A. (Doc) DOUGHERTY, P.S.

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Third District Progress Meeting in Pittsburgh

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—This report concerns the Third District Progress meeting held in Pittsburgh on May 3 and 4, 1958. I wish to express my sincere thanks to L. U. 5 which so graciously played host to the delegates and their wives. This is one meeting that will be well treasured in the minds of all our delegates. Also, this occasion is always heart-warming because we meet many friends and renew numerous old acquaintances, and last but not least, the business side is informative and certainly progressive, especially so this year.

There were many interesting speakers, including Brother Gordon M. Freeman, our International President, who gave us a detailed report of the operations of our I. O. and conditions in various branches of our industry. Also impressive was Brother Keenan's report, in which he presented in detail the impressive growth and progress of our Brotherhood. In this regard, he made it clear that support of union members is always needed to combat anti-labor legislation. You can cope with these circumstances by joining COPE (no quip intended).

At the Progress Meeting I tried to present our problems to the assembled officers and delegates and explained that I represent men working for contractors and also Government employees. To this I directed some comments about the loyalty existing among union members working in Government establishments. To those unfamiliar with working privileges, it is not necessary for an employee to be a union member while working for the Government.

We here at the New York Naval Shipyard are proud of the CVA-62, the *Independence*, which was chris-

tened on Friday, June 6, 1958. Many notables from the Navy, Army and Air Force, and also a number of labor dignitaries attended this all important occasion. On our welcoming committee were Brothers Chuck Mauro, Angelo Granata and the business manager of Local Union 664. The M/E, F/E and Ch. Q/E, Brothers Pedersen, Tulipan and Maguire were gracious hosts to some of our invited guests at the Electric Shop.

Some items of interest about the CVA-62. . . . The propulsion plant of the *Independence* is capable of producing over 200,000 horsepower, giving the ship a maximum speed of more than 40 miles per hour. The propulsion machinery consists of four sets of turbines and four double reduction gears. Eight large oil-fired boilers generate the vast quantities of steam required to drive the turbines, to run the ship's generators and to operate the steam catapults. Automatic controls have been provided for the boilers, turbines, and other elements of the machinery installation. Air-conditioned control rooms are provided in each of the machinery spaces.

Her flight deck is approximately 4.1 acres. She has a total of 3,100 compartments, 2,300 telephones, 109 radio receivers, 72 radio transmitters and 29,200 electric lights. Also she has two escalators which travel at 90 feet per minute to carry pilots from below decks. All living and working spaces are air-conditioned. The amount of air-conditioning is sufficient to supply 20 theatres the size of Radio City Music Hall. 2,400 miles of blueprints were required to construct the *Independence*.

As you all know, we recently welcomed a new boss at the N. Y. Naval Shipyard, namely, Admiral Schuyler N. Pyne. Thus far our relations with the new admiral have been very congenial and we hope it continues that way. Some of the problems which we intend to present and iron out locally include electrical work being diverted to other trades, Navy personnel performing numerous tasks which would ordinarily be handled by electricians and electronics people.

We are trying to overcome the grave unemployment situation existing among our members who are working in the outside construction field. Inasmuch as our local union has no jurisdiction, this is indeed a serious problem for us. Although our neighboring locals have tried to help, they can just do so much and no more.

H. SHAPIRO, B.M.

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Richmond Local Escapes Worst of Recessions

L. U. 666, RICHMOND, VA.—"Things in Richmond have been mighty quiet,"

Awards At Ceremonies in Richmond, Va.



Completed apprentices, instructors and members of Richmond, Va., Electricians' J. A. C. pose for pictures after apprenticeship completion and banquet held June 5, 1958. Standing (left to right): Apprentices Carroll E. Gibbs, Thad F. Redmond (outstanding apprentice), Julius K. Hawkins, Beverly C. Taylor, James M. Curry, Edward W. Krouse, Carlton L. Lane; State Supervisor Richard C. Miller, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Seated: Raymon M. Roberts, Director of Apprentices and Training; A. W. Spilman, chairman, J. A. C.; W. S. Hopson; J. F. Owens, secretary, J. A. C.; W. G. Redford, instructor; R. C. Owens, instructor. Not in the picture: Joseph Cain, completed apprentice.



Thornton E. O'Berry (right), celebrating twenty-five years membership in Richmond Local 666, receives a pin and a warm handshake from Harold B. Boyd, president of Virginia State AFL-CIO, at a recent ceremony.

to quote Brother John F. Owens, our financial secretary. And indeed they have been compared with other areas, the recession has affected us very little. Some of the boys have warmed the bench for a bit, but we look forward to just about enough work to keep the membership busy the rest of the year, particularly if the Chesterfield power station adds a unit and if the rumored work at Allied Chemical materializes.

We are sorry to report that a number of our Brothers have been on the sick list. Brothers Russell Slough, Keith Wynne, "Bones" Driver, Les Bowker, Clyde Hague, Linwood Holland, and Bernard Binns are still out with chronic illnesses. Elmo Isbell,

Irving Waldbauer, and Red Shaeffer are hospitalized, receiving treatments for their ailments.

Brother Tom J. Meade reports a freak accident which should serve as a warning to all of us. He was working from the second step of a four-foot stepladder when he lost his balance, and fell to the concrete floor of his porch. He broke both wrists. Tommy said it's embarrassing to show so much damage from such a simple accident. . . Best wishes, for better health.

During 1957 eight apprentices became journeymen. At a banquet and completion ceremony June 5, 1958, these eight were formally recognized, receiving Certificates of Completion

from the Virginia State Apprenticeship Council, as well as the industry's certificate. Names of the new journeymen appear under the picture that accompanies this letter.

At the same time, Brother Thornton E. O'Berry received a 25-year pin in recognition of that many years as a member of the IBEW and Local 666.

This local is planning to take part in a state-wide apprenticeship contest, in July. Our entry is Brother Berkley B. Campbell, our outstanding apprentice who led all others in school and on the job. His enthusiastic employer, Joe B. Guedri, Jr., of the Northside Electric Company, plans to be on the sidelines at the contest, rooting for his man as he competes with other top apprentices from Norfolk, Newport News, and Roanoke for the "1958 Outstanding Apprentice Award."

A few of our Brothers have been "turned out to pasture" recently. Brother Johnny H. Osborne, who had seniority card No. 1 in this local, retired March 1, 1958. Brother Henry E. Bullington retired April 1, 1958. Brother A. M. "Gus" Miller, one of the charter members of this local, retires July 1, 1958, after 32 years of service with the City of Richmond. "Gus," a good friend of contractors and electricians alike, is to be the honored guest at a testimonial dinner arranged by E. F. "Gene" Griffin, Sr., president of the Union Electric Company. . . . Congratulations and best wishes to our retired brothers. May you have many more years of life,

finding other outlets for your energies, in serving your community.

R. M. ROBERTS, P.S.

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Choose Delegates from Gary and Hammond Local

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—On June 27 Local 697 held its biennial election. As a tribute to their efficiency and popularity many of the officers were elected without opposition. They are as follows: H. P. Hagberg, business manager; F. A. Keilman, president; C. O. Wilson, financial secretary; Charles Yeager, recording secretary; and Charles Beanblossom, treasurer.

Those elected by ballot were: J. R. Hagberg, vice president; Anthony Mazure, John Young, and Scott Poole, Executive Board. Elected to the Examining Board were: J. C. Oliver, James Neely and Tom Fargo.

Delegates selected to the International Convention in Cleveland were H. P. Hagberg and F. A. Keilman. The delegates selected to the State Building Trades were James Russell and H. P. Hagberg.

The Election Board was composed of the following: Wayne Mecklenburg; Judge Kenneth Biggs; Earl Nickerson; H. Brewer and C. McGinnis.

Immediately following the election the Brothers enjoyed a day of fun and fellowship at our annual picnic. There were games for the children and plenty of food, drinks and mosquitoes. The picnic committee members are to be congratulated for the fine job they did in handling the large crowd.

There was an event which occurred here in Indiana that should be of interest to every local in a "Right-to-Wreck" state. Judge Joseph V. Stodola recently ruled in Hammond that the proposed contract clause put forth by Local 697 to require non-union members to pay the union an amount equal to that paid by union members was not a violation of the "Right-to-Work" law which is in force here in Indiana. The court denied the petition put forth by the Meade Electric Company of Hammond and stated that the "... payment of the fair share of representation is completely distinct and substantially different from compulsory membership in a union."

It is believed that this test case has presented a pattern which will be followed in cases which arise of a similar nature.

H. B. FELTWELL, P.S.

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Advanced Class of 910 Apprentices Hold Party

L. U. 910, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The Apprenticeship Training Program, which our Local 910 has sponsored over a period of years, was further implemented about two years ago, at the State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical Institute, located at Canton, New York.

Under the able and excellent instruction of Professors Earl Horton, Lorence Pries and Peter Nevaldine, the classes are receiving four years study, consisting of about two-thirds theory and one-third practical knowledge of electricity. Forty-five apprentices are enrolled and twelve will graduate this year.

A highlight of this program, was a social event, a banquet given by the Advanced Class of Apprentices, held at Fiacco's Restaurant, Potsdam, New York, on the evening of May 26, 1958. Frank Santorelli and George Kester were co-chairman of the banquet. Frank Santorelli, as toastmaster, called on Professor Horton and Professor Pries. Both gave very encouraging remarks and complimented the apprentices for the interest shown in their studies.

Mr. Elliott Horn, representative of the Bureau of Apprentice Training, spoke next regarding national training as a whole. His talk was very interesting and gave a good picture of what was being accomplished overall.

Brother Donald Eldridge, assistant business manager of Local Union 910 gave a short talk and thanked the students for their invitation.

Brother Walter Maxim, business manager of Local Union 910 was the last speaker. He complimented the class on their success in their studies and dwelt on their success, in later years, as mechanics and men, among men, while pursuing their trade. A very enjoyable evening was had by apprentices, wives, friends and guests.

WONSLAW "Buck" BAILEY, P.S.

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Executive Council to Handle Contract Talks

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—The regular June meeting was well attended and several contract suggestions were made. Further negotiations with the company are to be held by the Executive Council.

Our doorman and a member of the

Advanced New York Apprentices Hold Banquet



The advanced class of apprentices of Local 910, Watertown, N. Y., held a banquet for themselves and their guests at Potsdam, N. Y.

Graduation Ceremonies Held in Honolulu



The graduating apprentices of Local 1186, Honolulu, Hawaii, gathered with their guests at a recent completion banquet.



During the presentation ceremonies are seen, from left: Blackie Fujikawa, business manager, Local 1186; Richard Ishii, graduate; Walters K. Eli, International Representative; Willard Loomis, director, Territorial Apprenticeship Council; John Hong, secretary-treasurer, Aruda Electric Company, and Oscar Harbak, International Vice President, 9th District.

Social Benefit Fund, Mike Fryniewicz, was a delegate to the U.W.A. Lodge held in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was selected as the Assistant Supreme Consul of the Pittsburgh District.

Charles Moran, of the Depanning Department, was one of the home owners on Ohio View Avenue who was required to vacate his residence due to the construction of the new boulevard. He is very happy with his new home in Sewickley township and says that he should have moved out into the country years ago.

Anna Bowan is one girl who enjoys working at just about any job and does each one well. At present she is operating a braiding machine.

Jim Stanford took on a new job recently as he was selected for jury duty at the Beaver County Court.

The Stranding Department's candi-

date for the "864,000 Question" is Bob Lacher. Bob is a well-known authority on baseball.

Ernest Wesche, of the Nepcoduct Department, used to be a fish huckster at Leetsdale we learned recently and another interesting occupation used to be claimed by Harry Carrodus. Harry was the owner of popular tavern right after prohibition where the patrons used to delight in the German polkas which were played.

Art Cadley of the Pipe Shop does not care to sweep the ice and snow off of his car in the winter so he built a garage—and on his vacation!

Steve Koman of the repair gang not only helps his brother sell gas at 26th and Duss Avenues in his spare time but also will repair that car if the occasion arises.

JOHN GOZUR, P.S.

10c Per Hour Package From Victor Insulators

L. U. 1163, VICTOR, N. Y.—Our new agreement with Victor Insulators Division, I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Company, will become effective July 10. The company has agreed to raise wages six cents per hour, to pay half the cost of a single premium for Rochester Blue Cross and Blue Shield and to increase shift pay on both evening shifts by three cents an hour.

The company estimates that the whole package will cost approximately 10 cents per hour, when higher costs in pensions, unemployment insurance, and sickness and accident insurance are included. These latter benefits were extended from 20 to 26 weeks, beginning June 1.

On the local side of the bargaining table were International Representative Lloyd Ritter, President Joseph Lotscher, Earl Romeiser and Edward Leary. Bargaining for the company were Howard Failmezger, general manager; Robert Perry, factory manager; and William G. O'Brien, personnel director.

JOSEPH LOTSCHER, JR., P.S.
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38 New Journeymen are Honored in Honolulu

L. U. 1186, HONOLULU, HAWAII—A graduation dinner sponsored by the Electrical Industry-Local Union 1186 Joint Apprenticeship Council, was the setting for the graduation of 38 electrical apprentices into journeyman status.

This graduation was the culmination of four years of hard work for these apprentices and a most auspicious beginning of their careers as journeyman wiremen, for these were the first graduation ceremonies of electrical apprentices in which an In-

ternational Vice President of the IBEW was able to participate.

Our International Vice President, O. G. Harbak, who was in the "Paradise of the Pacific" on some other business, was the principal speaker of the evening.

In addition to Vice President Harbak, the following dignitaries were present: Mr. Bernard Ney, representative of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship, who emceed the program; Mr. Willard Loomis, director of the Territorial Apprenticeship Council; Mr. Dave Feirer, principal of the Honolulu Evening Technical School; IBEW International Representative Walters K. Eli, chairman of the Territorial Apprenticeship Council.

The members of the Joint Apprenticeship Council in attendance were: Mr. John Hong, secretary-treasurer of Aruda Electric; Mr. George Itamura, owner of Progressive Electric; Brothers Thomas Taylor, Harry Chikamori, Elmer Hamano, Masanori Hajime and Business Manager Blackie Fujikawa.

Employer representatives on the Joint Apprenticeship Council who were absent due to pressure of business were: Mr. T. Kanai, president of Hygrade Electric and Mr. Fred Akamine, owner of F. A. Electric.

BOB HASEGAWA, ASS'T. B.M.

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Members Accept Agreement Ending Long Dispute

L. U. 1464, KANSAS CITY, MO.—At our last regular meeting, June 20, 1958, the membership voted to accept an agreement reached earlier that day by our Negotiating Committee and officials of the Kansas City Power and Light Company.

The agreement settled a dispute that has been pending since July 1, 1957, and was climaxed by a strike starting August 29, 1957 resulting in the seizure of the company properties by the State of Missouri under the provisions of the King-Thompson Act.

The Negotiating Committee was pleasantly surprised at the reception given them by the officials of the company, in that bargaining was done in a pleasant business-like manner, and the propositions presented by them were all given serious consideration. As one member of the committee put it, "We were treated as men for the first time since the local was started."

The wage agreement reached was for a 6 percent increase on the present wage scale, retroactive to July 1, 1957 to settle the present contract, and starting July 1, 1958 an increase of 5 percent for all employees. Also we received an increase in shift dif-

ferential pay from .06, .07 and .08 cents per hour to .08, .09 and .10 cents per hour.

The term of the new agreement will be for two years with a wage re-opener on July 1, 1959.

The new contract contains an improved Sick Leave Clause and a "Job Protection and Severance Allowance Plan" which we feel is one of the best plans in effect today. The plan is as follows.

(*Editors Note: Because of space limitations, we have had to condense the material sent us on the plan.*)

"Job Protection Rates and Severance Allowance"

"This Article shall apply only in cases of demotions and layoffs resulting from curtailment, consolidation, completion, or elimination of work, except where the curtailment, consolidation, completion, or elimination of work is caused by competition, regulation, legislative act or directive order by federal, state, or municipal government, loss, abandonment, or surrender of a franchise, the sale of all or a portion of the Company's property, or the merger of the Company with another corporation, and shall apply only to employees who are 30 or more years of age and who have five or more years of Company Service.

"When an employee is demoted in a line of progression through the exercise of seniority rights, his pay while so demoted will be arrived at by adding to the maximum rate of the job to which he was demoted, 4 percent of the difference between the old job rate and his new lower job rate for each full year of Company Service; provided, that in no case shall such an employee receive a rate for the new job which is higher than his old job rate.

"No employee shall be eligible for a job protection rate if he is demoted as the result of an employee returning from military service.

"Transfer to Another Job"

"After an employee has exhausted his seniority rights and is still scheduled for layoff, the personnel director of the company and the business manager of the union shall review his case and shall make every effort to place the employee on a job which he can satisfactorily perform. The personnel director and the business manager shall not be bound by the seniority and bidding procedure provisions of this agreement in order to accomplish that result and they shall, if possible, place the employee in a classification within his capabilities which carries a rate closely approaching his regular rate.

"Severance Allowance"

"(a) The request for the Severance Allowance must be made in writing

by the Union within three months from the effective date of the layoff.

"(b) An employee who elects to receive the Severance Allowance shall forfeit all seniority rights and any other privileges, rights or benefits to which he may then or thereafter be entitled. If any employee is offered re-employment in accordance with other provisions of this Agreement before the Company has received the request for Severance Allowance referred to in subsection (a) above, the employee shall have forfeited his right to the Severance Allowance.

"(c) An employee on being laid off shall have the right to elect within said three-month period, by written notice to the Personnel Director of the Company, not to receive the Severance Allowance and thereby retain all seniority rights and any other privileges to which he may be entitled under other provisions of this Agreement.

"(d) No employee shall be eligible for the Severance Allowance if he is laid off as the result of an employee returning from military service.

"(e) No Severance Allowance will be paid to employees who resign, who are discharged for cause, or who leave the service of the Company because of physical disability.

"(f) The Company may elect to compensate for the Severance Allowance either in a single lump sum or in equal monthly payments to be spread over as many months as are included in the Severance Allowance. If an employee dies before his Severance Allowance is fully paid, the remaining balance shall be payable to his surviving spouse, if any, and if non, to his surviving children, if any.

"(g) The Severance Allowance shall not extend beyond the employee's normal retirement date.

"(h) The rate of pay to be used in computing the amount of the Severance Allowance shall be the established rate of pay of the employee as set forth in the collective bargaining agreement in effect at the time of his layoff.

"(i) The schedule of amounts of the Severance Allowance is as follows:

<i>"Years of Company Service</i>	<i>Severance Allowance</i>
At least 5 years but less than 6 years	... 1 month's pay
At least 6 years but less than 7 years	... 2 months' pay
At least 7 years but less than 8 years	... 4 months' pay
At least 8 years but less than 9 years	... 6 months' pay
At least 9 years but less than 10 years	... 8 months' pay
At least 10 years	... 10 months' pay
Over 10 years	... 1 month's pay for each full year of Service"

The members of the Negotiating Committee were, Brothers Harold H.



Start where you stand and never mind the past;
 The past won't help you in beginning new;
 If you have left it all behind at last
 Why, that's enough, you're done with it, you're through;
 This is another chapter in the book;
 This is another race that you have planned;
 Don't give the vanished days a backward look;
 Start where you stand.

The world won't care about your old defeats
 If you can start anew and win success;
 The future is your time, and time is fleet
 And there is much of work and strain and stress;
 Forget the buried woes and dead despairs;
 Here is a brand-new trial right at hand;
 The future is for him who does and dares;
 Start where you stand.

Old failures will not halt, old triumphs aid;
 Today's the thing, tomorrow soon will be;
 Get in the fight and face it unafraid,
 And leave the past to ancient history;
 What has been, has been, yesterday is dead
 And by it you are neither blessed nor banned;
 Take courage, man, be brave and drive ahead;
 Start where you stand.

BERTON BRALEY.

Riley, President; W. H. James, Business Manager; C. A. Tolman, Jim Whiteside, Howard Crank, Ted King, Bill Latham, Roy Shenkel, "Nick" Phelps and James Stark.

The entire membership of Local 1464 wishes to take this opportunity to thank the officials of the LO., and especially Frank W. Jacobs, Sr., 11th District International Vice President, for their help and encouragement as the going got rough.

It might be noted that this is the first time since this local was organized that a contract has been agreed on before the July 1 deadline.

Local 1464 has a case pending now in the Federal Court testing the constitutionality of the King-Thompson Law of the State of Missouri. A decision will probably be given this fall.

JOHN F. HOWELL, P.S.

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Tragic Accident Claims Life of 1481 Officer

L. U. 1481, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Though I would rather report good news, this month is one of the saddest for our local. Brother Rudolph Jezzi, our very well-liked and respected financial secretary, lost his life June 1st, by drowning while vacationing at Miami Beach, Florida. We of the local, who knew him well, are indeed grieved at his passing.

Brother Jezzi was employed as a television service technician by the South Pittsburgh Branch of the RCA Service Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. To know him was to like him, both as a man and as a fine proponent of unionism. Brother Jezzi was initiated into our local on October 11, 1951, and was elected financial secretary in June, 1957, after having served in the position temporarily from June 1956 at the resignation of our previous financial secretary. May we not soon forget men such as he.

Turning from the somber side of the news, we are indeed fortunate to acquire the services of a new Executive Board member, Carl Gaertner. We wish to express our gratitude to him for volunteering to serve our union in this position.

Since moving to our new meeting hall, our local is slowly but surely regaining attendance at the regular monthly union meetings. It warms the hearts of all those who have devoted their best efforts to build our local, to see the men again engaging in friendly discussion of all our problems and participating in the "bull sessions" and "get togethers" after the meetings. To those responsible for this welcome change, our most grateful "thanks."

With the advent of warm weather, plans are again in progress for a union picnic. Go to it boys! This is

what knits our members together in brotherly affection toward one another.

That about "wraps it up" for another month. May we have better and more progressive news next time.

ROBERT A. CRISMAN, P.S.

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Postpone Negotiations Of Tallahassee Local

L. U. 1496, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Happy vacation time to all of you! Your local is here again with its two cents worth to the JOURNAL. Those of you who aren't receiving your JOURNAL, see me—and sign a new card if you now fail to receive this fine union magazine every month. After all I could be talking about you in your column and you may wish to read all about it and defend yourself.

Make a good union member . . . read your union magazine, attend the meetings, and support your local. Negotiations—began this month of June but were delayed until a later date mostly due to the new rate increase which hasn't been settled as yet.

I hope all of you are enjoying a happy summer and men—do drive carefully on the "highways," and make them "happy ways" . . . as the life you save may be your wife's—so be careful—live carefully—take your time getting there and live longer.

A little quotation worth reading:

"INVEST YOUR LOVE"

"What do you sell or give away . . . Or keep upon your shelf? . . . How truly do you try to love . . . Your neighbor as yourself? . . . Are you a brother on this earth? . . . As everyone should be? . . . Or do you live your daily life . . . Alone and selfishly? . . . You know your days are numbered and . . . The sands of time run fast . . . You cannot start your life again . . . You cannot change the past . . . Then why not live in charity . . . Especially this week . . . When all the world is striving for . . . The golden goal we seek? . . . Invest your love in brotherhood . . . And soon your soul will start . . . To gain the golden dividends . . . Of every friendly heart." Until next issue—

HAZEL L. MATTHEWS, P.S.

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Work Picture Brighter For Hanson Membership

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Here goes, for the news of the past month. Our meeting was held as usual at the Hanson A. A. Clubhouse. We had a total of 18 members present, which was an increase of two over the month before. Mr. Bim Estes, our vice president, won the \$5.00 door prize. That man is just plain lucky.

Jimmie Griffiths gave an interesting talk about the union meeting he attended in Boston.

Bill Vierra dropped in and saw the gang the other day. He looked like a million dollars. Glad to see you up and around again, Bill. . . . Arnold Adams is still in love. . . . Well, by the time you read this, most of the vacation season will be over. Hope you all enjoyed yourselves. I know I will, out in the strawberry patch. . . . Hammy is still sick, but from all reports, he is improving steadily. Hope to see him real soon. . . . Donald Jerny was seen passing out cigars lately. It was a bouncing baby boy. . . . Tom Kelley also has been handing out the cigars.

Work is picking up down at the factory. A lot of the girls on the assembly line are back to work. So, things look a little brighter now.

Well, I will close this bit of gossip, hoping everybody is in the best of health. Be seeing you next month.

"SCOOP" SAYCE, P.S.

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President of Toronto Local 1595 Resigns

L. U. 1595, TORONTO, ONT.—The men in Local 1595 were disappointed to learn that Tab Miles had to resign as president of the local for personal reasons. Vern Smith was asked to fill his vacancy and Hamish McKay

Elected



Michael J. Kennedy

Brother Michael J. Kennedy, a 50-year member of our Brotherhood, was recently elected business manager of L.U. 134, Chicago, Illinois, a post held by the late M. J. Boyle for so many years. Brother Kennedy was initiated November 20, 1908, in L.U. 282, which local in 1920 amalgamated with Local 134. Prior to his election as business manager, Brother Kennedy served as assistant business manager under Brother Boyle.

was selected vice president. Harold Myers is now steward for the Line Department so you can see that the local officers are getting around to the members and getting a better insight into the workings of the union.

The biggest danger we have to face within the union today is smugness and complacency. Many of the same men have carried the ball for quite a time and when a crisis arises they are often blamed by the non-supporting members for not acting properly. The members on the local level must learn more of the true principles of the IBEW and the local officers must have more support from the inactive members at the monthly meetings.

Brother Frank O'Leary is now in Sunnybrook Hospital recovering from a serious illness. We all hope that Frank has the best of luck and we want to see him back in uniform soon. Brother Fred Say, one of our chartered members, died on May 29. He was one of the men who made Local 1595. His ideals will always be an inspiration to us. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Say and her family.

HAMISH MCKAY, P.S.

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Substantial Advances In Halifax Contract

L. U. 1651, HALIFAX, N. S.—On Wednesday, April 30th, 1958, Local 1651 signed its new one-year contract with Cossor (Canada) Limited of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at a press-attended meeting with Cossor Management.

The new contract provides for appreciable wage increases for our tradesmen, electronic technicians and lady production workers, with automatic increases after three and six years of service in the senior ranks.

Two weeks annual vacation with pay is granted an employee after completion of one year's service with the company. Eight statutory holidays will be compensated for by the company.

Under the new agreement, employees will work a 40-hour week with time-and-one-half being paid for overtime work and double-time for hours worked in excess of 12 hours per day or on Sunday or a statutory holiday.

The old contract (a three-year agreement) expired on March 12th, 1958 and hourly-paid workers will receive retroactive pay from that date.

The local's Negotiating Committee, consisting of Brother A. Sanderson, president of the Local, Brother Ronald Chaffay, Brother William E. Gould and Sister Myrtle Todd, commenced meeting with the company early in February and it was most gratifying to all 1651's members to have their new working agreement signed.

The members now are anticipating the election of officers which will take place at our June meeting to be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall in Halifax.

At our last regular meeting on May 6th, (we hold our meetings on the first Tuesday of each month) the local discussed the strike against the Canadian Gypsum Company, a subsidiary of the American Gypsum Company, by the Windsor Quarry Workers, which has been in progress here in Nova Scotia since last October. The striking Quarry Workers are asking only a five-and-one-half cent an hour increase, but wage demands aren't the primary strike reason. The Quarry Workers are striking for a shorter work week, welfare and seniority protection, the right to union security and proper grievance procedure. It is generally felt here that the Gypsum Company is intent only on breaking the union, and should that happen, it would prove a damaging blow to all organized labor here in our Eastern Province. The striking Quarry Workers deserve a great deal of support.

Local 1651 has been sending regular contributions to the Strike Fund for several months, as have other IBEW locals in this area.

Local 1651 sends best wishes to all "Local Lines" readers.

MYRTLE L. M. TODD, F.S.

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"Outstanding Contract" Won by Local 1907, Ohio

L. U. 1907, FINDLAY, OHIO—It's

been a long time since Local 1907 has had an article in the JOURNAL so I'll try to brief you on some of our many achievements in the past months.

Our membership ratified an outstanding contract. The members attending ratification meeting showed their interest, and their presence was indicative of the fact that they realized the 1958 Negotiating Committee had a tremendous up-hill job to do to win a fair contract from the company, and were anxious to see the outcome of those negotiations.

For 21 days the eight member committee labored tirelessly in Chicago, sweating out a local, and then a national contract. A number of these sessions stretched into the wee hours of the morning.

When the new contract was read, we found Contract changes and a number of gains that had been achieved.

There were improvements made in our insurance plan, with major advances in the realm of surgery benefits.

We now have a major medical plan. This is in addition to our present insurance plan in operation and it does not take the place of the current plan.

With regard to retirement pension gain improvement, we achieved an improved seniority policy which the membership had felt should be achieved at this negotiation.

We mention economic items of interest. The majority of the membership held little hope for much gain in this field. They were pleasantly surprised when the committee reported inequities ranging from two

cents to seven cents won in a number of classifications, and a general wage increase of seven cents for labor grades 1-7 and eight cents for labor grades 8-20.

Our contract is to run two years with a wage reopeners. At the outset of negotiations, the company took a brief and concise position. If you give us a long-term contract (five years or longer), we will agree to preserve the present benefits of the contract. After much discussion and negotiating, a two-year contract and a wage and economic reopeners on June 1, 1959 was agreed upon. It was the opinion that in view of the economic situation which prevails at present, and with the unemployment conditions as they are, the Negotiating Committee performed one of the most outstanding jobs in this field in the history of our local. The members are to be commended for a job well done.

The main concern and project of our local is fighting the so-called "Right-To-Work" bill. Two of our main members of the Committee On Political Education are Paul Rick-sacker and Nola Carter. Originally the Findlay area had 31 persons carrying petitions to put this bill on the ballot in November. There are 140 persons carrying them now. Since most of these people do not realize just what this bill means, it is our job to educate them with the true facts. Most of the members of Local 1907 know how ruthless this bill is, so let us all do our share to enlighten the viewpoint of the voting citizens in all areas.

Here's hoping everyone has a safe and happy vacation time.

JOULIE A. SNYDER, P.S.

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Introduces Local 1996 To Journal Columns

L. U. 1996, WARREN, OHIO—This is Local 1996's first effort to correspond with the JOURNAL. I am sending a picture of our local officers and some of our charter members with our new charter.

This local is made up of employees of the Warren Telephone Company. Our union has got off to a good start and hopes not only to keep it that way but to progress.

JOSEPH F. O'GRADY, P.S.

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New Charter Awarded Florida Inside Wiremen

L. U. 2017, TAMPA, FLA.—The first meeting of the newest inside wiremen's local in the IBEW was held at Tampa, Florida on June 7, 1958, at 10:15 a.m. The new local's number is 2017. So when you look us up



Shown in the picture taken at the signing of the new one-year contract between Local 1651 and Cossor (Canada) Limited, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are (left to right): A. C. Carter, Director and Manager of Cossor; Myrtle Todd, financial secretary of the local, and A. Sanderson, president of Local 1651.

Brothers, just look in the back of the book.

We of Local 2017, formerly 108, Tampa, Florida, are proud to represent the IBEW under any number. While in Local 108 we were with a mixed local, a local that was built up over a period of more than 57 years by the spirit of inside wiremen to a total of about 2500 members. However, we saw that we could go on to bring more benefits to our local, our great union and our community if we were by ourselves again. We petitioned the International for a new charter. On May 21, 1958 President Freeman approved the new charter for Local 2017.

On June 7, 1958, Local 2017 met in the old Local 108 union hall. Brother J. B. Pate, International Representative was in charge of the meeting. We had a packed house. Brother Pate extended President Freeman's good wishes, and Brother G. X. Barker's. He said it was a great day for the IBEW and a proud day for us of Local 2017 to start out as a fresh new local. He added that the IBEW was behind us with full accord and said that we had the blessings of the International office and staff.

I speak for the whole local when I say that we are very happy to be a part of the great IBEW and we thank President Freeman, International President G. X. Barker and International Representatives Pate and Madison, who did so much to make Local 2017 possible.

Well we got organized and had an election. The results were: W. Dunlevy, business manager; Harvey Keene, president, Arne Pearson,

New Charter in Warren, Ohio



Posing in Warren, Ohio, with new charter are Local 1996 officers and some of the charter members. Left to right, seated, are Harold Perman, secretary; Martin Todd, president; Lloyd Books, vice president. Standing are Alfred Daily, financial secretary; Clarence Tranter, steward; Frank Holbert, Raymond Goodworth, Lou Daugherty, David Blahu and James Coleman.

recording secretary; Chas. Hutto, treasurer; R. Sampson, financial secretary and W. S. James, Sr., vice president.

At this writing we haven't selected a meeting hall as yet nor an office, but we won't be without one for long.

At one of our past meetings while under Local 108, one of our inside wireman Brothers received his 40-year pin. He was John J. Murphy,

initiated October 24, 1917 in Local 80. Brother Murphy lives in Sarasota, Florida. He is a fine fellow and I am glad to know him.

Well I'll close now and will write more next month. All the members in Local 2017 wish all other locals to know that the only change in Tampa's inside wiremen is the number. Remember 2017 was 108.

AL KAISER, P.S.

Research

(Continued from page 49)

the responsibility to exercise rights of union citizenship as fully as possible.

How can a member fulfill his responsibility? Briefly, here are some of the ways.

First, be an informed member. Become familiar with the history of the American labor movement—the conditions that led to its beginning, and the struggles it has had. Learn about the IBEW and your local union—its history and struggles, what it stands for, what it has accomplished, what it needs to do and hopes to do, the problems it faces. Count the benefits won by your union in the fields of safety, economic security, social betterment, and others. Become familiar with the collective bargaining process and how it works. Learn what your local union is doing in civic affairs. And remember, the Research and Education Department of the IBEW stands ready to help local unions with education programs along these lines.

Answers to Quiz, Pages 44-45

1. Not an earthworm coming up for air, but the *seam along the fielder's glove*.
2. Not a mushroom, but the grip of a *bat*.
3. Not the nose of a B-29, but the knee cover of a shin-guard.
4. Not prime ribs of beef, but the stitching along the *outer edge of the fielder's glove*.
5. Not the telephone company cable setup, but the umpire's little *wisk broom for dusting-off the plate*.
6. Not a tightly-laced corset, but the *surface of a baseball*.
7. Not prison bars, but the *bars across the catcher's headguard*.
8. Not a honeycomb, but the fence behind the catcher.
9. Not Junior's finger-painting, but the little *coke bottle* the Umpire gets in the hotter innings.
10. Not a Hippo's mouth, but the strap on a three-fingered *trapper's mitt*.



THE 14th BOWLING TOURNAMENT

WE have had many accounts in the past 14 years, here on the pages of your JOURNAL concerning the IBEW Annual Bowling Tournament. This month we have an account which is different from any published before. Each year many IBEW wives accompany their husbands to the field of bowling conquest, act as a cheering section and share with them the entertainment features provided by the host local unions.

Following is a report of the tournament from the woman's point of view. It was written by Mrs. Margaret E. Walk, wife of Brother Donald Walk of L. U. 306, Akron, Ohio. Incidentally, it was the only report of the meet forwarded to the JOURNAL, and we express our thanks to Mrs. Walk. Here is her account.

Red Carpet Out

Yes, friends, the red carpet was really out as the city of Detroit—the city is named for the Detroit River, and the name means "The Straight" (did you know that?)—opened its arms in welcome to the Fourteenth Annual Bowling Tournament of the IBEW.

From the time the smiling brown-eyed policeman greeted us with, "Sheraton-Cadillac hotel? Two blocks to the left, and another policeman will direct you from there," till, all bowled-out we began the journey homeward, electrician bowlers and their wives were treated like visiting royalty.

This was the fourteenth of a series which started in 1945 when wartime travel restrictions confined it to home town alleys of St. Louis and Milwaukee, and telephoning the results as the games were rolled. Since then it has been held at Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Miami,

Louisville, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Des Moines.

All the bowling events were held at the Great Lakes Bowling Center, the largest in Detroit, containing 60 all automatic alleys. This was arranged by L. U. 58 and L. U. 17. Bowling, doubles, singles and team events began on Wednesday, May 7, and continued through Sunday, May 11. Bowlers represented 51 locals in competing for a total of 306 prizes.

Many bowlers brought along their own cheering section in the person of their wives. Some were pretty tired after extensive sightseeing trips but that didn't dampen their enthusiasm at the Bowling match.

Speaking of sightseeing, Detroit is a city worth seeing. It has grown from a fur-trading station founded in 1701 by Sieur de la Motte Cadillac to the fifth largest city in the country. It has the most industry per capita of any city in the world, and has the third largest average income per family. It has lived under three flags. Other than the United States, it was founded by the French, then came the British with their skills and pride of workmanship, who engaged in carriage making, then bicycle building, which made it a natural step to progress to motor cars when they developed.

It was 1896 that Henry Ford and Charles B. King drove the first self-propelled vehicle through Detroit streets, and in 1900, 4,192 cars were produced. This year, production is scheduled for 7,000,000 cars and 2,000,000 trucks. Detroit originated the WPA plan in depression days, and is the source of the United Fund program for charity drives which is

now in use in 600 cities. The latest plan to which Detroit is author is a way to speed the building of expressways at two to three times the present rate. Stated simply, they borrow on the basis of future federal grants. It costs \$9,000,000 a mile to build expressways.

A reception was held in the Book Casino room of the Sheraton-Cadillac hotel at 6:00 p.m. Friday, May 9, for bowlers and their wives, sponsored by Local Unions 58 and 17 of Detroit. This was the hotel that was the headquarters for the Bowling Tournament, and where most of the bowlers stayed. It has 1200 rooms with TV, radio and private bath, and also houses the WKMH radio station.

Ladies' Luncheon

All the ladies were guests of the Detroit Electrical Contractors' Association for a luncheon in the American, Georgian and Pine rooms of the J. L. Hudson Department store. Every lady received an orchid corsage and anything on the menu she desired. This is the world's tallest department store, 25 stories, with 17 selling floors. It regularly employs 14,000 people, has 51 passenger elevators, 1 million square feet of carpeting, 706 private fitting rooms, fur storage for 83,000 garments, 300 delivery trucks delivering 10 million packages a year. They serve more than 7,500 people daily in their public restaurants, and they average 100,000 sales transactions per day. This store has the largest commercial switchboard in the United States, and has 200 personal shoppers. It has the two largest branch stores in the world and features, of all things, interpreter service.

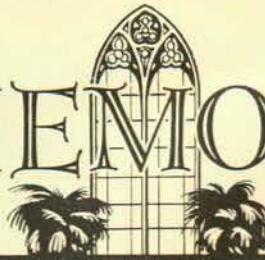
Saturday May 10, 8:30 p.m., a dance was sponsored by the Entertainment Committee of Local Unions 58 and 17, Stan Miner, L. U. 58, John Mazer, L. U. 58, and Robert Buek, L. U. 17 were on this committee and did a fine job. The dance was held at the Detroit Labor Temple, and drinks and refreshments were provided.

Everyone is looking forward to next year's tournament, to be held at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and again in 1960, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Death Claims for June, 1958

L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT	L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT	L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT
1. O. (1)	Burrows, A. H.	1,000.00	1. O. (713)	Rudolph, C. S.	1,000.00	345	Tompkins, C.	1,000.00
1. O. (1)	Meinert, J. T.	1,000.00	1. O. (719)	Holmes, G. R.	1,000.00	348	Reynolds, G. H.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Brimlow, G. W.	50.00	1. O. (735)	McGill, A. P.	1,000.00	353	Gagnon, E.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Glaser, C.	1,000.00	1. O. (738)	Pullen, J. B.	1,000.00	353	Lott, G. L.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Kelley, B. R.	1,000.00	1. O. (806)	Thompson, G. A.	1,000.00	354	Lawry, H. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Miller, C. S.	1,000.00	1. O. (949)	Stoos, E.	1,000.00	357	Riley, H. W.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Wagner, E. P.	1,000.00	1. O. (1902)	Kennedy, L. W.	1,000.00	357	Barrett, C. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (3)	Ott, A.	1,000.00	1. O. (1249)	Wells, A.	1,000.00	358	Glaser, J. C.	150.00
1. O. (5)	Nauman, H.	1,000.00	1. O. (1525)	George, J. J.	1,000.00	359	Mathis, O. R.	237.50
1. O. (11)	Hanlin, C. J.	1,000.00	1. O. (1710)	Drexel, J.	1,000.00	365	McKown, G. H.	1,000.00
1. O. (11)	Coyle, B. E.	1,000.00	1. O. (1710)	James, J. W.	1,000.00	382	Gamble, C. O.	1,000.00
1. O. (18)	Faber, A.	1,000.00	1	Bub, H. J.	1,000.00	390	Bryson, E. D.	1,000.00
1. O. (18)	Flick, R. E.	1,000.00	2	Wehner, W. J.	500.00	398	Deason, S.	1,000.00
1. O. (22)	Ousler, F. M.	1,000.00	3	Ferrara, M.	150.00	404	Lemoine, J. C.	825.00
1. O. (31)	Neskovak, S.	1,000.00	3	Bernard, G. W.	1,000.00	421	Loiselle, C. B.	1,000.00
1. O. (39)	Rose, F.	1,000.00	3	Cantow, O.	1,000.00	429	Crews, J. C.	1,000.00
1. O. (40)	Heinecke, E. H.	1,000.00	3	Millions, G.	1,000.00	461	Buehler, J. F.	1,000.00
1. O. (40)	Wadell, R.	1,000.00	5	Danner, C. A.	1,000.00	466	Casto, A. O.	1,000.00
1. O. (43)	Roskoff, A.	1,000.00	9	Norton, C. C.	1,000.00	467	Bowles, Jr., C. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (46)	Fuller, O. H.	1,000.00	9	Casey, D. J.	1,000.00	477	Cammack, M. J.	1,000.00
1. O. (48)	Sanders, G. C.	150.00	9	O'Grady, J. J.	1,000.00	499	Lester, C. F.	1,000.00
1. O. (51)	Benton, W. B.	1,000.00	11	Crowell, J. E.	1,000.00	499	Blalock, P.	1,000.00
1. O. (51)	Schmitt, W. D.	1,000.00	11	Gueret, L.	300.00	499	Crawford, H. T.	1,000.00
1. O. (51)	Yeazle, S.	1,000.00	11	Doyle, L. A.	1,000.00	527	Patterson, W. J.	1,000.00
1. O. (55)	Day, A. H.	1,000.00	11	Fox, O. W.	1,000.00	528	Jochem, E. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (58)	Rocheleur, A.	1,000.00	11	Katz, H. B.	1,000.00	558	Hyde, A. T.	1,000.00
1. O. (65)	Crawford, J. R.	1,000.00	11	McCoy, J. B.	1,000.00	565	Cassidy, J. J.	1,000.00
1. O. (65)	Donner, W.	1,000.00	16	Fuchs, O.	1,000.00	570	Veal, R. F.	1,000.00
1. O. (66)	Terry, J. L.	1,000.00	18	Hoffstadt, C. H.	1,000.00	574	Finlayson, A. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (68)	Williams, E. O.	1,000.00	18	Forbes, C.	1,000.00	576	Spencer, J. W.	1,000.00
1. O. (77)	Williams, E. E.	1,000.00	28	Leather, P. T.	300.00	576	Liles, H. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (77)	Carlson, G. E.	1,000.00	38	Heston, L.	1,000.00	584	Brazwell, C.	1,000.00
1. O. (86)	Sherman, M. J.	1,000.00	39	Deutsch, C. J.	1,000.00	595	Wester, G. G.	1,000.00
1. O. (98)	McGinley, M. A.	1,000.00	39	Hilder, B. H.	1,000.00	633	McAllister, J. H.	1,000.00
1. O. (99)	Miller, F. M.	1,000.00	40	Heuser, O. C.	1,000.00	613	Lang, H.	1,000.00
1. O. (102)	Birrer, R.	1,000.00	46	Thomas, L.	1,000.00	649	Brad vogel, H.	1,000.00
1. O. (107)	Bright, C. R.	1,000.00	48	Kuehn, J. H.	1,000.00	667	Potter, S. J.	475.00
1. O. (121)	Waple, W. K.	1,000.00	51	McHenry, J. W.	1,000.00	682	Lane, J. B.	650.00
1. O. (125)	Atkins, J. J.	1,000.00	54	Hale, E. E.	1,000.00	689	Nickels, J. H.	300.00
1. O. (125)	Cummings, F. E.	1,000.00	66	Calhoun, A.	1,000.00	701	Conlon, J. R.	1,000.00
1. O. (125)	Griffin, J. R.	1,000.00	77	Rizz, R.	1,000.00	702	Myers, R. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (130)	Peyronnin, L. F.	1,000.00	82	Holt, C. A.	1,000.00	702	Hubbs, F.	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Evoy, J. J.	1,000.00	84	Warr, T. W.	1,000.00	706	Branilee, O. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Anderson, H.	1,000.00	111	Carpenter, O. G.	1,000.00	733	Eckhoff, B. D.	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Clauss, H.	1,000.00	112	Talbott, E. A.	1,000.00	734	Osko, K. G.	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Lang, J. J.	1,000.00	124	McGuire, H.	1,000.00	734	Richardson, S.	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Vanvalkenburg, A. R.	1,000.00	124	Jackson, J. B.	1,000.00	757	Salvatore, A. M.	1,000.00
1. O. (145)	Moore, E. J.	1,000.00	125	Baker, R. W.	1,000.00	765	Glover, W. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (151)	Cady, W. C.	1,000.00	125	Olson, H. F.	1,000.00	800	Goodre, J. J.	150.00
1. O. (153)	Rumert, F.	1,000.00	125	Clark, H. K.	1,000.00	800	Milbourne, A. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (213)	Salisbury, J.	1,000.00	126	Gadd, C. J.	1,000.00	801	Beasley, H. V.	1,000.00
1. O. (214)	Leonard, C. E.	1,000.00	134	Messenger, C. J.	1,000.00	822	Prather, J. T.	1,000.00
1. O. (214)	Smithart, S. S.	1,000.00	134	Kennedy, J. J.	1,000.00	833	Cummings, W. C.	1,000.00
1. O. (292)	Holmquist, J.	1,000.00	134	Gates, J. H.	1,000.00	835	Sherwood, L. O.	1,000.00
1. O. (311)	Chamberlin, F. A.	1,000.00	134	Lindsay, A. H.	1,000.00	846	Graham, W. S.	1,000.00
1. O. (317)	Maddy, F. M.	1,000.00	134	Johnson, A. R.	1,000.00	846	Poindexter, E. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (322)	Thiele, A. W.	1,000.00	134	Nelson, A.	1,000.00	847	McNeil, Jr., H. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (325)	Holden, C. I.	1,000.00	134	Wajda, F. J.	1,000.00	880	Jolin, W. J.	1,000.00
1. O. (335)	Redlon, H. W.	333.54	134	Stevenson, J.	1,000.00	890	Berry, R. S.	1,000.00
1. O. (339)	Conley, J. A.	1,000.00	146	Myers, G. M.	1,000.00	928	Kolstad, M. C.	475.00
1. O. (348)	Knight, G.	1,000.00	146	Myers, H. C.	1,000.00	937	Barrett, J. W.	1,000.00
1. O. (348)	Somerville, B.	1,000.00	175	Templin, R. L.	1,000.00	949	Hanson, C. E.	1,000.00
1. O. (409)	Vannest, Jr., C.	1,000.00	176	Devonian, W. J.	1,000.00	950	Kight, L. P.	1,000.00
1. O. (409)	Mollison, W.	1,000.00	177	Petzinger, H. H.	1,000.00	995	Lafleur, L. G.	1,000.00
1. O. (428)	Switzer, L. F.	1,000.00	177	Horne, J. C.	1,000.00	1017	Loomis, E.	1,000.00
1. O. (465)	Barber, F. O.	1,000.00	180	Elmer, P. A.	1,000.00	1047	Vaughn, D.	1,000.00
1. O. (465)	Shelton, J. C.	1,000.00	194	Washburn, L.	1,000.00	1108	Orr, S. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (465)	Havens, C. C.	1,000.00	202	Peixotto, T.	1,000.00	1141	Shipley, L.	1,000.00
1. O. (477)	Summerfield, R. B.	1,000.00	209	Schiele, H.	1,000.00	1245	Young, C. W.	1,000.00
1. O. (479)	Slocum, N. S.	1,000.00	210	Brinkley, J. F.	1,000.00	1245	Leibel, D.	1,000.00
1. O. (483)	Bitney, K.	1,000.00	220	Gentry, J. E.	1,000.00	1249	Krah, E.	1,000.00
1. O. (483)	Carpenter, C. H.	1,000.00	229	Clark, E. E.	1,000.00	1249	Brison, W. C.	1,000.00
1. O. (524)	Carlson, O.	1,000.00	243	Hartnell, G. W.	1,000.00	1259	Ries, F. A.	1,000.00
1. O. (541)	Bromley, M. J.	1,000.00	246	Miller, F.	500.00	1302	Boisecourt, A. H.	1,000.00
1. O. (561)	Leger, A. A.	1,000.00	270	Browder, M. E.	1,000.00	1305	Pringle, H.	1,000.00
1. O. (574)	Heinkel, G. E.	1,000.00	294	Thronson, R.	1,000.00	1377	Maree, J. D.	1,000.00
1. O. (595)	Barnett, E. L.	1,000.00	304	Johnson, L. M.	1,000.00	1377	Holsonbake, M.	1,000.00
1. O. (675)	Schenk, M.	1,000.00	304	Owens, J. L.	1,000.00	1579	Blackburn, H. M.	1,000.00
1. O. (675)	Holtaway, J. H.	1,000.00	304	Dobkins, L. H.	1,000.00	1875	Moore, C.	300.00
1. O. (686)	Pachills, V.	1,000.00	321	Currie, W. G.	1,000.00	1965		
1. O. (702)	Marcinak, C.	1,000.00	332	Worthington, T.	500.00			
1. O. (713)	Lueck, J.	1,000.00	340	Weaver, L. F.	1,000.00	Total		\$231,345.84

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Members

Dear Lord and Father of all, we enter that beautiful time which marks the end of summer, when man harvests the crops which Thou, in Thy bounty, have caused to grow and bear fruit. It is a time of joy for some, but for others there is nothing, for their lives are done and they no longer walk among us. In Thy gentle kindness, Father, reach out Thy hand to these our Brothers. Gather them for the eternal harvest, O God. Make a welcome place for them in Thy heavenly home where they may be safe and enjoy peace and plentiful contentment forevermore.

This do we ask for our members, Lord, our friends and companions. And for their loved ones, those with whom they shared a home and the joys and sorrows of family life, we ask the comfort and the peace and the easing of loneliness which Thou alone can give.

Remember us too, Lord, we who say this prayer today. Keep us in Thy loving care. Let us be sincere in all our efforts, honest in our dealings, kind to our fellowman, so that when the time also comes when we become a part of the eternal harvest, we too shall find eternal peace and joy with Thee. Amen.

Harry Bub, L. U. No. 1

Born September 4, 1899
Initiated November 15, 1945
Died June 13, 1958

August Burrows, L. U. No. 1

Born February 10, 1889
Initiated December 13, 1919
Died May 26, 1958

Arthur Kahn, L. U. No. 1

Born March 28, 1894
Initiated March 25, 1913
Died June 12, 1958

Henry P. Koenig, L. U. No. 1

Born November 6, 1876
Initiated April 20, 1913
Died May 21, 1958

Gus O. Lassauer, L. U. No. 1

Born July 6, 1886
Initiated October 22, 1951
Died June 4, 1958

John T. Meinert, L. U. No. 1

Born July 16, 1885
Initiated February 29, 1920
Died June 4, 1958

Oscar W. Fuchs, L. U. No. 16

Born May 28, 1905
Initiated July 25, 1942
Died May 10, 1958

Frank M. Ousler, L. U. No. 22

Born October 30, 1879
Initiated September 4, 1906
in L. U. No. 67
Died June 2, 1958

Howard D. West, Jr., L. U. No. 51

Born February 1, 1934
Initiated March 11, 1957
Died June 5, 1958

Maurice Crocker, L. U. No. 110

Born October 3, 1901
Initiated January 12, 1942
Died July 4, 1958

Dominick Foto, L. U. No. 130

Born June 21, 1892
Initiated July 27, 1943
Died June 14, 1958

Jack Hoiensahl, L. U. No. 130

Born May 3, 1900
Initiated September 17, 1952
Died May 30, 1958

Walter Zirkenback, L. U. No. 130

Born September 26, 1882
Initiated October 10, 1904
Died June 14, 1958

Frank M. Sauter, L. U. No. 369

Born June 26, 1935
Initiated September 23, 1957
Died June 5, 1958

Frank O. Barber, L. U. No. 465

Born March 23, 1889
Initiated April 2, 1957
Died May 12, 1958

Abel Beck, L. U. No. 465

Born January 4, 1889
Initiated September 20, 1927
Died May 19, 1958

Joseph H. Best, L. U. No. 494

Born August 6, 1900
Initiated April 16, 1920
Died July 6, 1958

E. L. Barnett, L. U. No. 595

Born August 1, 1917
Initiated August 1, 1917
Died May 16, 1958

Edgar E. Hale, L. U. No. 595

Born September 2, 1892
Initiated November 12, 1943
Died May 24, 1958

R. O. Horning, L. U. No. 595

Born February 8, 1892
Initiated July 24, 1936
Died June 12, 1958

B. J. Hufft, L. U. No. 595

Born June 4, 1917
Initiated April 8, 1937
Died May 7, 1958

W. W. LeMasters, L. U. No. 595

Born September 17, 1884
Initiated June 26, 1936
Died June 19, 1958

George Wester, L. U. No. 595

Born August 1, 1904
Initiated November 1, 1941
Died May 26, 1958

Walter R. McLelland, L. U. No. 676

Born August 7, 1938
Initiated September 12, 1957
Died May 25, 1958

Fred Hubbs, L. U. No. 702

Born December 17, 1889
Initiated February 9, 1942
Died May 14, 1958

Darrel B. Kimmel, L. U. No. 702

Born February 6, 1925
Initiated August 24, 1949
Died May 21, 1958

Charles Utly, L. U. No. 702

Born August 9, 1915
Initiated March 16, 1945
Died May 7, 1958

John L. Kennedy, L. U. No. 868

Born August 13, 1897
Initiated April 9, 1942
Died June 7, 1958

L. C. Shipley, L. U. No. 1141

Born February 15, 1905
Initiated April 19, 1946
Died May 12, 1958

Morris Belmont, L. U. No. 1245

Born March 16, 1895
Initiated February 1, 1943
Died April 1958

Paul Fellows, L. U. No. 1245

Born May 8, 1911
Initiated May 1, 1952
Died June 11, 1958

Noel D. Figgins, L. U. No. 1245

Born September 7, 1930
Initiated September 1, 1952
Died April 13, 1958

Julius Ghilarducci, L. U. 1245

Born February 24, 1899
Initiated November 1, 1953
Died October 1957

Robert J. McAdoo, L. U. No. 1245

Born September 2, 1926
Initiated September 1, 1956
Died April 26, 1958

Lewis A. Rivero, L. U. No. 1245

Born November 20, 1912
Initiated April 1, 1956
Died April 6, 1958

William Brisco, L. U. No. 1249

Born November 27, 1902
Initiated January 17, 1941
in L. U. No. 249
Died May 20, 1958

Percy A. Daniels, L. U. No. 1249

Born July 5, 1909
Initiated July 24, 1942
Died June 10, 1958

Donald Leon Mattison, L. U. No. 1249

Born April 2, 1907
Initiated October 7, 1949
Died June 15, 1958

Rudolph Jezzi, L. U. No. 1481

Born April 5, 1910
Initiated October 11, 1951
Died June 1, 1958

David C. Curley, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated June 1, 1957
Died June 16, 1958

Jewel D. Drehle, L. U. No. 1505

Initiated May 5, 1957
Died June 6, 1958

Harold C. Kimball, L. U. No. 1505

Born November 4, 1906
Initiated June 27, 1951
Died June 16, 1958

Joseph D. Fletcher, L. U. No. 1526

Born November 21, 1905
Initiated February 1, 1950
Died April 28, 1958

TEXAS TALE

A wealthy Texan was making the rounds of New York night spots and on leaving one place late in the evening, he called the waiter over to the table.

"What's the biggest tip you ever got?" he asked.

"One hundred bucks," replied the waiter promptly.

The Texan took a huge roll of bills out of his pocket and started peeling \$20 bills from it. Then putting ten of these into the waiter's hand, he asked:

"Next time anybody asks you who gave you the biggest tip, don't forget to tell him it was me."

"I sure will," said the waiter as he pocketed the money.

"By the way," said the oilman, "who was the fellow who gave you the \$100?"

"You were, sir," said the waiter, "last night."

* * *

LAST STRAW

A woman went to a hospital for a thorough examination. One specialist examined her eyes and another her throat. A third X-rayed her. And so on. Finally she had been checked over by 14 specialists. Then one day a little man in white came into her room carrying a bucket of water, a few rags and some brushes.

"What are you going to do?" she asked feebly.

"I'm going to wash your windows."

* * *

HEARTLESS

A none-to-modest hunter, on a hunting trip, took aim and fired, but the bird sailed on undisturbed. The markman watched it in dazed silence then dashed his gun on the ground and shouted, "Fly on, you blankety-blank fool bird! Fly on with your gol-durned heart shot out."

* * *

MY PEN'S PRODUCTS

There's nothing sublime in my nursery rhymes,

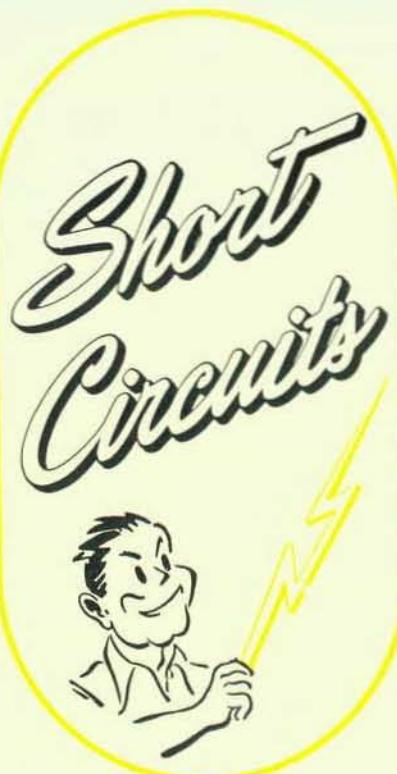
No poetic beauty in lines unrefined; My sermon-like phrases are simply prepared

With food for thought for the average mind!

A Bit O' Luck

ARE GLICK,

L. U. 3, New York, N. Y.



FM HURTIN'

By HARRY WORTHWADS SHORTFELLOW
I'm a plumb bewildered country boy
In this age of satellites
When the stores 're closin' Wednesday noons
And even Saturday nites!

Now progress is just fine, I suppose,
'Cause lotsa folks seem to like 'er
But gimme back the good ole days
With a front porch and a rocker!

I even dreamed the other night
I'd gone up to meet Saint Peter
But on each side the Pearly Gates
Was a blasted parking meter!

So gimme back the good ole days
With its life so peaceful and calm
'Fore we'd ever heard of sputniks
Or invented the atom bomb!

L. U. 1171, Marion, Ind.

ADDRESS CHANGED?

NAME.....

NEW ADDRESS.....

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

PRESENT LOCAL UNION NO._____

CARD NO._____ (If unknown - check with Local Union)

OLD ADDRESS.....

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

FORMER LOCAL UNION NUMBER_____

IF YOU HAVE CHANGED LOCAL UNIONS - WE MUST HAVE NUMBERS OF BOTH

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

BROTHER AND SISTER, TIME AND LIFE

Brother and Sister, Time and Life

Being poor is just a "state of mind,"
For no man is quite as poor as when
He leaves the world behind.
From lowest beggar to highest king
All men are endowed with priceless
possessions

The Jewel of Life—the Jewel of Time,
Man's choice to be worn with pride or
depression.

It's not the garment we wear that counts,
But rather how we use it.
Like time itself, it's ours to cherish or
As some will choose, to abuse it.
"Killing time" is miniature suicide to
A precious slice of life.
Nothing of true value comes so easily
The greatest inventions are born of
time and strife.

In life's poverty we find reverence,
In burlap instead of sable,
There's awed holiness in cloistered habits,
And wasn't a King once born in a
stable?
Love life to its fullest, treasure every
second of it.
Make the best of struggle and grime
Rich or poor—it's how we endure.
The riches of life, are in the use of time.

JANET WAGNER,
L. U. 255, Jewett City, Conn.

IT'S FUNNY

It's funny, the habits we mortals acquire,
It's funny the things that we do;
For worldly possessions we vainly aspire
In life, as we journey it through,
We toil and we save from cradle to grave,
Existing in fear and in doubt,
Forgetting the fact that whatever we save
We never take anything out.

It's funny, the heights we attempt to
attain,

It's funny the depths of our greed;
Our efforts are given for profit and gain,
And seeking the things we don't need,
We plan and we scheme and we hope and
we dream,

And we often times cheat, on the route,
Yet down at the end of life's turbulent
steam
We never take anything out.

And so they appear to be funny and
queer,

The habits of mortals below;
Though fortunes are won in the struggle
down here,
They're left on the day that we go.
When the battle is fought we take what
we brought,

And we lose if we win in the bout,
For GOD never meant in the lesson HE
taught,
That man should take anything out.

FRANK CARLESTON NELSON,
L. U. 420, Waterbury, Conn.

* * *

LITTLE ANGEL

The time has come that God must
Take this child to his rightful place
He lives on earth such a short time,
His joyful laugh, his smiling face,
The way he calls the words he says
Oh, please God, let him stay
For just a little longer
Don't take him away.

HARRIET SWEENEY,
L. U. 1031, Chicago, Ill.

This Could Be You!

WHEREVER
THERE'S FIRE
OR VOLTAGE...
THERE'S ALWAYS
DANGER!



**BE CAREFUL
WITH FIRE!**